The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2944. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

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OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. LINCOLN—HIS VISITORS.

Mr. LINCOLN, accompanied by his son ROBERT and his Private Secretary, NICOLAY, took a long walk to-day, shortly after sunrise, that there might be a physical stratum on which to rest the mental labors of the day.

JOHN BELL was one of the earliest callers on Mr. LINCOLN this morning, and after a brief and satisfactory interview, an appointment for to-morrow was made.

Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, called and congratulated Mr. LINCOLN on the fact that he was here in safety, and that his coming had been productive of no more ill feeling. While Gov. HICKS was with Mr. LINCOLN, F. P. BLAIR, Senior, called to see him relative to the appointment of his son, MONTGOMERY. A second call was also made, when Mr. LINCOLN listened with great respect to the advice and counsels of the old Jacksonian.

Gov. BOUTWELL, and a delegation of New-England men, have been urging the appointment of Gov. BANKS to the War Department.

Subsequently two interviews were granted to Committees from other sections of the country, who presented the claims of the same gentleman.

BLAIR, Sen., is said to be full of fight, and counsels anything but peaceful measures.

In company with Senator TRUMBULL, Mr. LINCOLN went to the Capitol this afternoon. While there he interchanged courtesies with many Senators.

The Committee appointed by the joint session of the Senate and House to notify Mr. LINCOLN of his election, waited upon him this evening, doubtless greatly to his edification. Mr. LINCOLN received them with great courtesy, and laughingly remarked that such a rumor had reached him before.

Mr. HUMPHREY, of Kings County, has received a memorial, signed by all the publishers, booksellers and printers of New-York, requesting Mr. LINCOLN to appoint SCHUYLER COLFAX as Postmaster-General. Mr. HUMPHREY had an interview with Mr. LINCOLN, this evening, and presented it, as also did Senator WILSON, who had one of a similar import from Boston.

ROBERT T. SCHENCK, of Ohio, took Mrs. LINCOLN to ride early this morning, after which she received calls from 11 until 1½. Both Mr. and Mrs. LINCOLN are very well, and enter with great ease upon the arduous duties of their position.

THURLOW WEED arrived to-night, and dined with Mr. SEWARD and a number of prominent New-Yorkers.

GREELEY dined lugubriously with GIDDINGS.

Senator HARRIS called on Mr. LINCOLN this afternoon.

A delegation of the New-York Legislature are in town to-day. They seem to be of the Greeley school principally.

The New-York delegation called on Mr. LINCOLN to-day to pay their respects. He received them cordially.

Mr. VAN WYCK being unable to go sent the following card:

To Hon. A. Lincoln:

"C. H. VAN WYCK greets you. Just now the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak."

Mr. LINCOLN returned his best wishes and regards to him. Mr. VAN WYCK is quite low but out of danger.

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS had an interview with Mr. LINCOLN, and pressed CHASE for the Cabinet.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER LINCOLN.

Already the lists are being canvassed for appointments under the new Administration, below the grade of Cabinet Minister. Among the rest, the name of Hon. THOMAS C. THEAKER, a present member of the House from Ohio, is being urged for the position of Commissioner of Patents. I understand that his recommendation is signed by upwards of sixty M. C.'s, who certify him as admirably qualified for the position. There certainly is no place under the Government which requires more sterling integrity, sound judgment, and personal attention to its duties.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Peace Conference had another exciting time to-day. They sat until 1 o'clock last night, finally agreeing *upon* FRANKLIN'S *Territorial proposition for a division of the Territory on the line of thirty-six thirty, as heretofore reported.* There are other propositions still debating before the vote can be taken upon the whole for final adoption. The debate ran very high to-day, in which Messrs. FIELD and SMITH, of New-York; GUTHRIE, of Kentucky; JOHN BELL, of Tennessee; ALLEN and BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts; TUCKER, of New-Hampshire; CHASE and CARTER, of Ohio; and FOSTER, of Maine, took a prominent part. Mr. FIELD was very positive against compromise, pitching in, as stated by one member, in a very uncompromising manner. There was very nearly another stampede. It is stated that three of the members who have heretofore stood out strongly against compromise, to-day backed down. Who they are I do not learn. I am informed upon pretty good authority that several Republicans of the Convention, indicating their intention to be guided in their action by Mr. LINCOLN'S views, have submitted to him a series of questions touching the propositions pending, asking his opinions and wishes. He replied that he had not time to consider them sufficiently to answer at once, but would do so in writing. This, if true, will settle the matter at once. It is expected that the Convention will take final action to-night. The territorial proposition adopted does not touch territory hereafter to be acquired. JOHN BELL only arrived yesterday, and took his seat in the Convention, having been unable to leave home before.

A resolution was submitted to the Peace Convention by SOMES, of Maine, to protect the rights of free speech and freedom of the Press in all the Territories—allowing all matters to be freely discussed. It was violently opposed and ably defended, but finally beaten by a small majority.

The Franklin Proposition, which was a substitute for GUTHRIE'S, amounting to about the same, was taken up to-day, and a vote reached at 4 o'clock. Virginia, Missouri and North Carolina, for reasons not explained, voted against it, and several Republicans, not desirous to be put on record if the South proposed to defeat it, voted against it, and it was killed by a strong vote. Great confusion ensued. A motion made to reconsider was discussed, and finally passed by a stronger vote than that by which the measure was defeated. The Convention then adjourned till eight o'clock this evening. At that hour they met, and immediately adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE PEACE CONVENTION AND CONGRESS—THE SPLIT.

The principle difficulty with the Peace Convention and Congress, upon the division of the territory on the line of 36° 30', is the recognition of Slavery south of it. Some of those who oppose most strongly these measures in the Peace Convention, say they will go for them without the absolute recognition of the "institution." This is where they are likely to split.

THE TREASON OF GEN. TWIGGS.

The War Department has additional intelligence relative to the treason of Gen. TWIGGS. Some time since, he was ordered to be superceded in command by Col. WAITE, of the First Infantry, and it is supposed that TWIGGS hurried up his surrender to anticipate the orders taking his command from him. The statement that he had resigned is erroneous.

On the 6th inst., TWIGGS appointed a Commission, consisting of Quartermaster VINTON, Paymaster MACKLIN and Capt. WHITELY, of the Ordnance Department, to meet Commissioners on behalf of the Texan Secessionists, "to transact such business as relates to the disposition of the public property, upon the demands of the State of Texas." This step has culminated in orders from TWIGGS to officers commanding all the military posts in the State, to surrender all the military property, amounting to millions of dollars in value. It is even stated as one of the stipulations, that the disarmed troops may be "permitted to be carried to the coast in Government wagons—the latter to be subsequently accounted for to the Revolutionists."

The whole force in Texas numbers two thousand nine hundred enlisted men, and two hundred and six commissioned officers, embracing all the Third and Eighth Infantry, all the Second Cavalry, five companies of the First Artillery, and five of the First Infantry. Of course it is not known here yet whether the subordinate officers have or have not resisted TWIGG'S illegal order. They could not have expected it, are at widely scattered points, and probably had no concerted plan of resistance arranged.

It will be borne in mind that this surrender was not made to an overwhelming force, but it is the most graceless treachery. It is well understood that the purpose is to enable the Secessionists to force their disunion programme along, even though a majority of the people of Texas repudiate it, as they probably will do. It seems very likely that Gov. HOUSTON will soon be compelled to call on the General Government to aid the majority in resisting the efforts of the minority to overawe and conquer them. The case is surrounded with extraordinary embarrassments, because the Governor cannot call for Federal aid while the Legislature is in session, and the Texas Legislature, which will be in session on the 2d of March, assembles expressly for the purpose of pushing on the secession programme, regardless of every form of decency, if need be.

The Twiggs' movement has greatly damaged secession among the Border State men.

It is understood that the Administration proposes to institute proceedings at once in the case of TWIGGS. Of course he cannot be hung without first getting hold of him; but his name can be stricken from the rolls, thus dishonoring him in a military capacity. It certainly ought to be done. Mr. HOLT, the Secretary of War, and Gen. SCOTT, are said to favor immediate action.

Since the news was received of the surrender of the Texan forces by Gen. TWIGGS, many members say openly that they shall vote against all the present propositions of the Peace Conference, if submitted to Congress.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.

In the House, to-day, Mr. CORWIN succeeded in bringing up the report of the Committee of Thirty-three. The attempt to postpone it till Monday at 11 o'clock, the last day of the session, thereby preventing any vote upon it, failed by a strong vote, the reason being a desire on both sides to come to a direct vote upon all the propositions submitted in the report.

Mr. CORWIN'S report will be voted upon in the morning directly, by the arrangement of to-night. His amendment modifies the report materially. He has strong hopes of its passage.

MR. SICKLES AND MR. HICKMAN COLLIDE.

During the struggle upon this matter, which ran high—growing into personalities and great confusion—Mr. SICKLES conducted himself in a most disorderly manner, evincing a total disregard of the rules of the House, and disrespect to the Speaker. The latter ordered him, several times, to take his seat, which he refused to do, and a call for the Sergeant-at-Arms was made. Mr. SICKLES then subsided. During this time Mr. HICKMAN told Mr. SICKLES that he would not be silenced or put down by language coming from such a mouth as his.

THE FORCE BILL POSTPONED

The entire session was very exciting from the time STANTON'S Force bill was taken up. An attempt to postpone a vote upon it till Thursday next succeeded. Whether this kills the measure or not is uncertain. But it was so intended, and will probably prevent its becoming a law. Republicans are but little divided upon this measure, and it will stand a fair chance in the Senate.

AN ENABLING ACT FOR NEW-MEXICO.

From a conversation with members upon all sides of the House, it seems that the proposition to admit New-Mexico as a State is the only one in the report of the Committee of Thirty-three very likely to pass. Very many of the Republicans who are willing to concede much, and are classed as compromisers, say they shall vote against all amendments of the Constitution, and every proposition in the report except that admitting New-Mexico as a State.

THE POST-ROUTE BILL PASSED.

The true friends of Overland mails triumphed to-day, by passing the Post-route bill just as it came from the House. This defeats entirely the schemes of Senator GWIN. There have been some secret plottings in this connection, making rather a startling story, quite unsuspected by the public, which want of time to write up compels me to withhold for the present.

THE INAUGURATION.

The Marshals for the Inauguration Parade met to-night, and completed their arrangements. The affair will be very simple and unostentatious.

A CORRECTION CORRECTED.

Perhaps it is scarcely worth while to notice the fact, but in the publication of my dispatch on Monday night, correcting the erroneous statement in regard to Mr. H. S. SANFORD and the Chiriqui contract, I am made to refer to it as "the Chiriqui contract *of* Mr. SANFORD and the Panama Railroad Company." The interpolation of somebody of the monosyllable "of" played the mischief with the paragraph. Omit it, as should have been done, and neither Mr. SANFORD nor the Railroad Company will be charged with the proprietorship of a "contract" to which neither of them probably care to be a party, and certainly are not supposed to be in this latitude.

THE NATIONAL BAZAAR.

Different parts of the Capitol are constantly obstructed by peddlers of apples, cider, boiled eggs, etc., and wonderful somebodies with wonderful somethings, their exhibition of which attracts a motley crowd. The latest contribution to these collections, consists of a couple of coffins displayed in the old Hall of Representatives,—perhaps to remind the politically dead of their coming fate. RAREY was compelled to erect a building, especially for his exhibitions here. It is a wonder that he did not make successful application for the use of the "coffin ware-room," which certainly is admirably adapted to his purposes, if he can teach his four-footed subjects to walk up stairs.

Nearly all the Standing Committees of the Senate and House meet on Thursday morning, to close the business before them for the present Congress.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The dispatch received yesterday by the Secretary of War informing him that Gen. TWIGGS has surrendered the military property to the Revolutionists in Texas, was from the Commissary of Subsistence, and dated at New-Orleans. He adds that as a loan, the use of the Government means of transportation was allowed to take the Federal troops to the seaboard, and they were permitted to take with them three or four cannon and their side arms.

The Secretary received this morning documents from Texas, showing that, as early as the 7th of February, Gen. TWIGGS was entering into negotiations with the Texans for the surrender of the military property.

Col. WAITE was several weeks ago appointed to succeed Gen. TWIGGS as Chief of the Military Department of Texas, but it appears he had not reached there at the time of Gen. TWIGGS' surrender, which is considered by governmental authorities here as one of the most disgraceful and atrocious acts yet committed by the Secessionists.

The Peace Conference, to-day, by their action in voting down Mr. FRANKLIN'S substitute, placed themselves in the position where they stood a week ago. Some of the Southern Commissioners were much discouraged; but they were somewhat comforted by the assurance of those from other sections, that they will endeavor to reconcile the conflicting views on the subject of Slavery in the Territories to-morrow, to which day they adjourned.

The Committee of Conference, Messrs. BIGLER, SIMMONS and HUNTER, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs SHERMAN, PHELPS and MORSHEAD, on the part of the House, on the disagreeing amendment to the Tariff bill, namely, the tax on tea and coffee, to-night had a meeting, when the Committee of the Senate agreed to recede from it, and to recommend concurrent action to that body, which will doubtless adopt the report. This will pass the bill through both Houses. The estimated revenue from this source is five millions.

Mr. TRUMBULL, on the part of the Senate, and Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and Mr. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, on the part of the House, having been appointed a Joint Committee for that purpose, waited on Mr. LINCOLN to-night, and informed him of his election to the Presidency, and afterwards called upon Mr. HAMLIN to inform him of his election to the Vice-Presidency. Each was furnished with the certificate of Vice President BRECKINRIDGE and Speaker PENNINGTON as to the result of the official vote, and their declaration of the election of these gentlemen. The interview in each case was of short duration, and both gentlemen formally signified their acceptance of the respective offices. This fact will be reported to the two Houses of Congress.

The postponement of Mr. STANTON'S Volunteer bill is regarded as indicative of its defeat.

The first proposition to be voted on in the House to-morrow, in connection with the report of the Committee of Thirty-three, is the resolutions of the Representatives from the Pacific coast, Messrs. BUCH and STOUT, recommending a National Convention, with a view to the settlement of our national difficulties.

A memorial was received to-day, unanimously by the Republican members of the New-Jersey Legislature, recommending Representative COLFAX for Postmaster-General.

Major BOWMAN, of the Corps of Engineers, has been appointed Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy. Among those who called upon Mr. LINCOLN to-day were Senators SEWARD and SUMNER, the New-York, Pennsylvania and Indiana delegations, and Judge HARRIS, Gov. HICKS, and others. The only exception made to the rule prohibiting the admission of strangers was the case of a number of Virginians, who were admitted to an interview. They afterwards expressed themselves much pleased with the President elect.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE VISIT OF MR. LINCOLN TO THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS—HOW THE SECESSIONISTS BEHAVED—MR. COLFAX'S POSTAL BILL—FLOYD AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 25, 1861.

The event of the day was the informal visit of the President elect to the two Houses of Congress. I believe that this proceeding on the part of Mr. LINCOLN, though characteristic of the simplicity of Republican institutions, is without a precedent. His illustrious predecessors, albeit most of them claimed to be Democrats, dyed in the wool, or, at any rate, in the warp and woof, deemed it incompatible with the stately dignity of the Executive of the Union, to visit the coördinate departments of the Government. Clearly, the Rail-splitter has, in following the dictates of his own feelings, rightly interpreted the proprieties of his position. For who will pretend that the legislative body of the nation is not equal in dignity, as well as in power, to the Executive? If, then, it is proper for the Senators and Representatives, each and all, to visit the President, which no one will pretend to deny, it is equally his duty to visit the organized bodies which they compose.

Mr. LICOLN entered the Senate Chamber in company with Mr. SEWARD, and perhaps other friends, and was immediately conducted to a seat in rear of the Republican side, where Senators of all parties, except the rabid Secessionists, went forward to greet him, or to be introduced. Among his opponents I was pleased to see Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. WRIGHT of New-Jersey, Mr. JOHNSON of Tennessee, and Mr. GREEN of Missouri, go up to him, and give him a cordial and friendly shake of the hand.

I thought that WIGFALL seemed nervously anxious to speak to the distinguished visiter, but when MASON, HUNTER, and men of that stamp affected not to see him, the Texan Senator was unequal to the effort. MASON affected *nonchalance* and pretended to be writing, but for the life of him he could not help looking askance, from time to time; and it may be doubted if what he wrote could be translated into plain English. When Mr. SEWARD conducted the President elect around to the "democratic" side of the Senate, several Senators rose and were introduced, among them GREEN and KENNEDY. Gen. JOE LANE seemed to be quite nervous, as if he thought Old Abe was after him with a fence rail, and lest he might be assailed in the rear, single-handed, he moved up the centre, so as to interpose two or three rows of Senators between him and the enemy. This manœuvre was entirely successful, as the retreating General was not observed, or not pursued by the Rail-splitter, who presently passed entirely around the democratic side and went out at the door next the President's chair. If he had thought the game worth bagging, and had taken the pains to beat the bush, he would have found Old Joe snugly ensconced in the centre of a covey of Secessionists.

Mr. LINCOLN, accompanied by Mr. SEWARD, then proceeded to the House of Representatives, where a similar scene was enacted. First turning to the Republican side, he was greeted by all the Republicans and Americans in the body; after which he went to the other side, and the more rational and sensible part of the Democracy were presented. I believe that a smaller portion of the members of the House held back than of the Senators.

No official recognition was given to the President elect in either body; but in each the presiding officer found the utmost difficulty in preserving order.

A salutary measure passed the Senate to-day, having previously been adopted in the House, authorizing the withdrawal of the mails from certain routes where the Post-office laws cannot be enforced. If this policy had been pursued two months ago with the seceding States, the people would long ago have begun to appreciate the beauties of secession. It is well known that these States are utterly incompetent to pay the expense of a postal establishment such as they now enjoy, without a resort to heavy direct taxes. If they were permitted quietly to secede, their revenue from Customs would scarcely maintain their Post-office.

The Senators in the interest of the secession movement struggled hard for the continuance of the mail facilities to States which they hold to be out of the Union; and while they cry out "coercion," when it is proposed to collect the revenue at Southern ports, they have no scruple about taxing the States which remain loyal for the benefit of the rebels. These Senators have taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution of their country, and yet they are in league with traitors against their country. They talk of "honor," while living in daily violation of the most sacred obligations, not merely of patriotism, but of plighted faith. No more unscrupulous body of men, claiming to be men of honor, can be pointed to in the history of the world than these Secessionists.

The readers of the TIMES will remember that I stated two or three weeks ago, that among the peccadillos of FLOYD, he carried off two guns, a rifle and double-barreled fowling-piece, from the War Department. The latter, which was imported at a cost of $215 to the Government, has been returned, slightly the worse for wear, *minus* the casing. I am informed that he pretends to have taken it off by mistake. I should be glad to hail this as a sign of returning conscience, but he still retains the rifle, which was manufactured at Harper's Ferry, to say nothing of the trifle of seven millions of acceptances, and the Indian Trust Funds, stolen by his agent, BAILEY, to bolster up the acceptances.

Nothing has yet been heard of DRINKARD'S rifle, manufactured at Springfield, at the Government expense.

The Republicans to-day failed to stand up to the rack on the question of taxing tea and coffee. It was supposed that their failure would endanger the Tariff bill; but it may be that they only wish to put themselves on record, and that a Committee of Conference will bring the matter all straight. They all seem to be afraid of the tempest in the teapot. Mr. SHERMAN, who spoke in favor of adopting the Senate bill without change, as essential to its success, also backed out, and voted against taxing tea. But he may have done so, in order to move a reconsideration, or he may see his way clear through the instrumentality of a Conference Committee.

OBSERVER.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

A strong speech was made in the Convention yesterday, by Mr. MOORE, of Rockbridge, in LETCHER'S district—the substance of which was inimical to the rights of Virginia, the whole South, and the people of Richmond. It was decidedly Union in its tendency, and strongly against the action of South Carolina.

The Secessionists posted bills calling every true Southerner to attend an indignation meeting. Music was engaged—fifteen hundred persons assembled near the Exchange Hotel, and strong Southern speeches were made by delegates to the Convention. Ex-Gov. WISE was called for, but was unwell.

The meeting adjourned to the Spottswood House where more speeches were made.

An attempt to burn Mr. MOORE in effigy was stopped by the Mayor.

The whole decided secession demonstration was gotten up by parties in the negro business and selling interests.

The Convention reassembled this forenoon.

Mr. MOORE'S resolutions were taken up.

Mr. GOGGIN finished his speech in reply to Mr. MOORE. He affirmed that it was the duty of Virginia in this trying hour to go with the South as the only method of restoring peace to the country.

Mr. GOGGIN read a series of resolutions which he said he proposed to offer. The resolutions declare that the Southern States should have proposed amendments to the Constitution in pursuance of the fifth article of that instrument; that it is the duty of Virginia now to invoke the coöperation of the Border States, and to provide measures for concurrent action hereafter; that Virginia is attached to the Union as it *was*, but that as it *is* it does not protect her rights; that it becomes her people in Convention to look to every remedy for relief, and to provide, in the event of failure, for the future relations she will occupy, having due regard to her position as one of the Southern States.

Mr. GOGGIN made a long speech in support of his resolutions. He denied the constitutional right of secession, but he admitted there was a revolutionary remedy for wrongs. He wanted consultation with the Border States to form a Confederacy, and to invite others to join. He opposed precipitate action, but whenever Virginia went out of the Union he would go with her. He believed that Virginia would be insecure in the present Southern Confederacy, but the period for conference with the North has now passed.

Mr. GOGGIN gave way for a motion to adjourn.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

Is Mr. Lincoln to be Pitied?—His Cabinet—His Conditions, Mental, Moral and Physical—Preparations for his Inauguration.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 25, 1861.

Passing through the parlor this morning I heard a lady say, "Poor LINCOLN, how he is to be pitied." Not having the pleasure of the fair one's acquaintance, I could, of course, take no notice of the remark at that moment, but through the columns of THE TIMES I say to her, Madame, your head is right; you are worthy of your sex. Truly is Mr. LINCOLN a fit subject for the commiseration of all lovers of quiet, ease and comfort. From the day of his nomination until the hour when he received the dispatch announcing his election, he was, with other leaders of the party, hard at work, for the success of the ticket; from the night of his election until the moment he left his Springfield home, he was badgered by friends, annoyed by place-hunters, bothered by influential personages, pestered by office-seekers, and worried by the sudden closing of his private business affairs. He started on his hither trip, lean, gaunt, yellow and thin; he traveled day after day for a period of two weeks without interruption; he made speeches everywhere; he was surrounded always by anxious and hoping friends, bored continually by self-serving, pertinacious, impertinent committeemen; he had grave reasons for believing that his life was in danger; he was fast approaching the scene of his greatest trials, and could not but be conscious of the fact that, of all men on the face of the earth, he was the observed of all observers, and could the least of all afford to speak incautiously or act unadvisedly.

He is at last, thank Heaven, safe in the Capital of the nation, but by no means has he attained a point where quiet, ease or comfort can be expected or obtained. If it was not for the fact that his wife is with him, he would be allowed no rest literally by day or night. Her presence, of course, keeps intruding members of the inner ring from thrusting their unwelcome selves into his bedroom, but no more than that can Mrs. LINCOLN, able as she is, achieve in the way of discomfiting those who are after him, pregnant with Union-saving schemes and measures of healing import. The first matter of importance to which the President elect has turned his attention is the formation of his Cabinet.

Weeks ago it was announced in the columns of the TIMES, that to WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New-York, EDWARD BATES, of Missouri, and SIMON CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, Mr. LINCOLN had tendered formal invitations to become his Constitutional advisers, when he should enter upon the duties of his Administration. That Mr. SEWARD has accepted the post of Secretary of State, and Judge BATES that of Attorney-General, is well known, but until yesterday afternoon nothing definite had been concluded concerning Gen. CAMERON. Against him there was arrayed a most formidable opposition from prominent politicians of his own State. He was charged with corruption, and with being so unjust and unfit a person, that Mr. LINCOLN was compelled to say, that if the charges preferred against him could be proven, he would withdraw his invitation. Probably in the history of political contests, no fight more bitter than that waged by the friends and enemies of Mr. CAMERON, is recorded. The result is, that finding opposition futile, the opponents of the appointee formally withdrew their charges, and to-day it is a settled point that Pennsylvania is to be represented in the Cabinet by Mr. CAMERON.

The fight now wages as to his position there. His friends demand for him the Treasury Department, while his enemies say the only place he should even dare to accept is the War Department. The General prefers the former, but on the very threshhold thereof encounters such violent demonstrations from the friends of CHASE as would make a less-determined person shrink. The Army Officers here would prefer BANKS, then BLAIR, and last of all CAMERON. BANKS is ineligible for several reasons—first, his appointment would be charged to the account of New-England, to which Eastern men object, as he is now a resident of Illinois; second, his ambition points to a higher rank in the same Cabinet, as his due, if he should be regarded at all; and third, he cannot take it, or anything else, because his business arrangements are such as utterly to preclude his entering the political field for four years to come.

The pressure for Mr. BLAIR, backed as he is by Col. FREMONT, is very strong, and, as matters appear at this writing, the probabilities are that Mr. CAMERON will be Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. BLAIR occupy that position in the War Department.

CALEB B. SMITH, of Indiana, has had assurances from high authorities that he is in favor for the Interior Department, and that were it not for the fact that COLFAX ought to have the Post-office Department, his appointment would be made at once.

The statement has obtained some currency that N. B. JUDD, of Illinois, desires to manage the Department of the Interior. Very likely he does, but Mrs. JUDD does not. He, like many other men, is blessed with a wife who has strong common sense and some ambition. Knowing, as she does, that JUDD is a very intimate friend of Mr. LINCOLN, and that he did grand service at the Chicago Convention, she thinks he ought to be repaid. A residence abroad would suit her, and to that end are matters tending. So all applicants for the management of the internal affairs of this country may understand distinctly that N. B. JUDD, sometimes called "Take Notice JUDD," is out of the ring.

I will not enter upon the vast ocean of possibilities; there is no good to be gained by such a proceeding, and leaving the fortune hunters at their work, I turn again to Honest Old Abe.

The mental, moral and physical conditions of Mr. LINCOLN are matters which interest the entire country, and I propose to glance for a few moments at them for the benefit of those exercised concerning them, and then wind up for to-day. For a period of two weeks it has been my duty to be near and about him almost continually. No one, of the most ordinary calibre, could fail in that time to form with tolerable correctness an estimate of any person, much less of one whose position and future demand the closest scrutiny. I am satisfied that Mr. LINCOLN is far above the ordinary standard of human capabilities. His mind works clearly, quickly, and with great directness. He is a shrewd judge of character, can penetrate the film of mannerism and polish, and detect at a glance the sincerity or double intent of those who approach him. In spite of the great draught made upon his thinking powers since last May, he has brought to the present exigency one of the most unprejudiced, calm, philsosophical and vigorous minds to be found in the country. "Honest Old Abe" was all very well for an electioneering rally, but shrewd Old Abe is much more to the purpose about these days. He cannot be fooled, he cannot be led unwillingly, and he cannot be swerved from an opinion of the honesty and policy of which he is convinced.

Mr. LINCOLN is not what is technically known as a "Christian,"—that is, he does not hold fellowship with any particular Church, has not made any public profession of faith, or announced his adherence to any sect or dogma,—still he is a good man. He does not sit in the seat of the scorner, nor does he walk with the ungodly, or run riot with the pleasures of the world. "His word," say his neighbors, "is as good as his bond, and his note needs no indorser." He is truthful, regular and temperate. Tobacco and strong drinks are tabooed from his bill of fare. He is generous and open-handed—he loves the good and despises the evil—and has never yet been detected in a meanness, a profanity, or a breach of honor. He professes to entertain a profound conviction that this country is in the hands of God, the Maker and Ruler of all men—that all things are ordered by His hand, and that to Him alone can he, as President of this people, look for aid, guidance, and ultimate success. If these things are so, what better leader do we want?

Physically, he is a remarkable person. Strong-limbed, strong-boned and sinewy, rather than muscular, he can endure great fatigue with wonderful ease. To many he seems ill, or, at best, greatly worn. This is not the case. He sleeps well, eats regularly, and relishes the constant labor that is put upon him. The multitudinous hand-shakings, the incessant bending of his body, the everlasting small talk, and the long, long ride from Springfield, though temporarily wearying him, have put flesh upon his bones, and he stands to-day a heavier man than when he left his Western home. Just at present he feels unsettled. Hotel life does not agree with him, and he is anxious to be settled, with his family all about him, where he can shut out inquisitive bores, welcome those who love him, and attend uninterruptedly to the business which he finds at his hand.

Preparations for the inauguration go steadily on. Precautions as absolute as if the city was surrounded by a hostile force are being taken by Gen. SCOTT and his aids, so that on the Fourth of March, D. V., no slip up, no stilletto, no revolver, no desperado can prevent the peaceful and actual installing of the man whom the people honor, in the place which Providence has ordained him to fill.

HOWARD.

INTERESTING FROM PENSACOLA.

LETTER FROM ON BOARD THE BROOKLYN.

THE FARCE OF SECESSION IN FLORIDA—CHARACTER OF THE TROOPS IN POSSESSION OF THE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY—OUTRAGES UPON UNION MEN, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

UNITED STATES STEAM-SLOOP BROOKLYN, Off Pensacola Harbor, TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1861.

Quite unexpectedly to us an opportunity is to-day presented to forward, by private conveyance, letters to our friends at the North. I need not tell you that I embrace it with avidity, to apprise you of the state of existing things at this place.

Since our arrival here on the 3d instant, our life has been one of comparative inactivity; our vessel has been drifting first one way, then the other, with the "screw up," and we relieving the monotony of our life by speculating at what period our progressive Government will see fit to communicate such orders to us, that we may rearrange affairs at this place. We have been expecting them, and that to the effect that will justify us in the immediate retaking of the Navy-yard and other property now in the hands of the insurgents.

This movement of secession in this portion of the State of Florida, is a perfect farce, and is destined to become a complete failure. Already the major portion of the inhabitants of Pensacola are fully satisfied with, and assert that they have had sufficient of the novel excitement they have been for some time participating in, and now that they are beginning to feel some of the effects of separating themselves from their sister States, are thoroughly disgusted with the sublime feeling of independence.

Personal observation and communication have proven anew to me what I assured you was the case in my last letter, viz: that there are still remaining here many good and true Union-loving men,—men who have not been carried away with this suicidal excitement, but are those who have gazed into the future, and have discerned the terrible and inevitable results of the inauguration, and carrying out of this movement.

A portion of these loyal men come off to our vessel whenever an opportunity occurs, so that they may escape observation, and almost invariably bring with them, for our sustenance and comfort, some of the necessities of life. Such has been their noble and heroic conduct, that both our officers and crew will refer to this epoch as a memorable one in the history of the secession era.

The town of Pensacola is held in possession by a mob of about 400 persons, 300 of these being from Alabama; those from Mississippi that were recently here, have decamped to their homes. They came here with the avowed intention of assisting the undisciplined gang, called soldiers, that were here before them, but it would seem their only purpose in visiting this section was, of eating and drinking everything there was to be obtained, either by fair or foul means, and then evacuating; in this they were eminently successful, and when they had accomplished it, shook off the dust of their feet against the city.

The citizens that have visited our vessel inform us that the condition of these so-called soldiers is miserable beyond description; they possess no money, clothes or provisions—in fact, it is nothing more than a drunken rable, being such a terror to the whole neighboring country, that the establishment of a guard has been necessary to protect the wives and families of certain citizens. These outlaws have, in their drunken expedi ions, entered houses when the male members were absent, and with pistols presented at the heads of the female members thereof, demanded all the provisions the house contained; in case of refusal, as has occurred in one instance, insult upon insult was heaped upon the heads of the unprotected females. Their sole occupation is nothing less than robbery, and every chance that is given is availed of by them.

As you are well aware, they have possession of Forts McRea and Barrancas, and they have erected a few six pounders along the beach. This seems, as far as my observation extends, to be everything of note or importance accomplished by them. Discipline and order are unknown within their ranks.

I have to inform you that the United States steamer *Wyandotte* enters and departs from the port *with a flag of truce flying at her mast head;* it makes our very blood boil to witness this humiliating spectacle, and the bowing of the knee by the President of our country to these highwaymen of the deepest cast. We have thought how truly lamentable it is, that such inefficiency and weakness as has recently been observed by us, should have characterized the Administration of our Executive head.

Among the other atrocities committed by this gang "fighting for liberty," is that at the time of the capture, or rather surrender of the Navy-yard, there was deposited there 7,000 tons of coal for our naval vessels, belonging to the United States Government. This coal these fellows are at present selling at a ruinous price; in fact, simply what it cost to freight it—

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

FROM CHARLESTON.

OUR OFFICIAL BIRTH—THE CELEBRATION—CAN'T CHARLESTON BE SHELLED?—A SCARCITY OF VESSELS—THE PUMPKIN HILL CHANNEL—A NEW PORT—TARIFF AGITATION—MANUFACTURES OF ALL KINDS SPRINGING UP—THE SMALL POX RAMPANT—SHOT, SHELL, PROVISIONS AND MEN POURING IN—THE SEA-COAST DEFENCES.

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Saturday, Feb. 23, 1861.

You will please to take notice of the C. S. A. which heads my letter, and request the typos not to omit it, hereafter. Yesterday we were officially born, and the 22d of February will henceforth be the 4th of July of the "Confederate States of America." The *Courier* comes out under the new head, and I follow, as is my duty. You will bear in mind that from and after this present period, you are as much a foreigner as though you lived in China. It is true we both celebrated the birthday of WASHINGTON together, but in a very different style. Instead of five hundred guns, *a la* SANDFORD, we contented ourselves with *thirteen* on the Citadel Green, at sunrise, for the old original, and *seven* for the novices who are about starting out on their own hook. There were various reasons why we did not indulge in your number; one is, that window-glass promises to be high, and we do not wish to break what is left; another, and the most important, that the dictum of "wait until you see the whites of their eyes, boys," is most religiously impressed on the minds of even the babies of Charleston. In fact, we could not afford it, just now. We reserve our powder for Sumter. We should decidedly prefer to pay for it in gold and silver, but if you won't let us, we will hand over heavy installments of iron, shot and shell.

Major ANDERSON, unwilling to be outdone by the Charlestonians, fired a magnificent salute of *thirty-four* guns, charged to the very muzzle. This was considered highly impertinent by all those who have talked with me on the subject, and the unanimous opinion was that it would have been as well to have dispensed with the last *seven*. My private opinion is, that ROBERT ANDERSON wished to show the Palmettoans that he had plenty of the article either for peace or war.

At 10 A. M., the "Pickens Guard," a regiment of very light infantry, composed of boys from *six* to sixteen—59 in all—marched to the Charleston Hotel, and were received by His Excellency, Gov. PICKENS. They also visited the newspaper offices, which has insured a good mention in this morning's journals. In the afternoon, a regiment of very light dragoons, composed of boys, equally young, made quite a sensation in King-street, and received the plaudits of the ladies. Then we had Teutons and Celts on foot and on horse, and a fire parade, in white pants, with the thermometer at 70°. In fact, every one was fully up to the pressure, and lived during the day, solely on glory. In the evening I witnessed at Hibernia Hall, in Meeting-street, what to me was a sad spectacle. Col. CARROLL, of the Washington Light Infantry, delivered the annual address on WASHINGTON, and instead of the glorious Stars and Stripes which hitherto he ve encircled the memory of that day, I witnessed the ungainly white Palmetto, with the crescent on a blue ground. I may be utterly wanting in appreciation of the tree they swear by here, but I was so shocked at the change that I had to leave. I am not alone in this sentiment. A most eloquent speech was delivered at Montgomery the other day on this same flag, sacred and holy, from the battles it has fought in defence of liberty. The gentleman was called to order, and reminded that such a flag was no longer to their taste.

Quite a controversy is going on, both in public and private circles, as to the ability of ANDERSON to throw shell from his columbiads three and one-third miles, the estimated distance of Charleston from Sumter. A strong authority in shot and shell ranges says that it would require a 12-inch columbiad, charged with twenty-eight pounds of powder, to throw a shell of 180 pounds this distance. The Charlestonians do not believe that he has any such piece of ordnance in Sumter's armament. Capt DOUBLEDAY sent word to a friend of mine in New-York quite recently that they had a number of these dangerous customers.

The merchants are complaining of a scarcity of tonnage, which causes quite an interruption to business. Even at 11-16d. to Liverpool, it is found impossible to ship, as there are hardly any vessels up. Some of them seem surprised, but a child can account for it. Mr. BUNCH, Her Majesty's Consul at Charleston, wrote a very indignant letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty in January, and stated that all the channels were closed except Maffit's, which "is said to be available for vessels drawing only 14 feet 6 inches." Mr. BUNCH certainly spoke under the instructions of Mr. COLCOCK, the Collector; but the fact is, that neither the Collector nor His Excellency Gov. PICKENS are nautical men, and they do not know as much of the harbor as many an old salt. One of these sturdy fellows, who has the key to every turn and winding of the harbor, told me the other day that the Pumpkin Hill channel, which used to be the old entrance, is *now* the very best inlet for all ships of any draft. He says, too, that the obstructions on the bar will have a tendency to still further deepen it, and believes that ere long it will be used exclusively. *There is not a single obstruction here*, and my Lords of the Admiralty may as well know it through the columns of the American TIMES, and send down an army of John Bulls to relieve us of our cotton, rice, tobacco, &c.

I have also a nice tit-bit of information for your Wall-street capitalists who are jingling just now their $34,000,000. There is a harbor not an hundred miles from Charleston, where the depth of water on the bar at *low* tide is full *twenty-four feet*. You enter and you behold a beautiful land-locked bay, large enough, so this same old salt tells me, to float the navies of the universe. Hardly a house is to be found on its banks, the land being owned by the wealthiest planters of the State. The owners of the property are so flush of money that they care little about selling, but I fancy if the right kind of golden argument were proffered, they would succumb to the great lever, North as well as South. This almost unknown port, sacred now to delicious bivalves and rejoicing in savory shad, is called *Port Royal*. Here is a magnificent chance for New-York capital to develop a port, which may yet become the seat of Government of the "Confederate States of America." The wand that is wanted is Northern enterprise and Yankee *go-ahead-a-tiveness*.

The Southern Congress are getting agitated about the Tariff question, and the expediency of laying an export duty on cotton. I do not think that drawbacks and bounties will go down, certainly not in South Carolina. There will be a struggle on this point when the final adjustment comes. The fifteen per cent. duty on white lead, zinc, &c, will seriously affect your Northern manufacturers of these articles. A large establishment of this kind here is already receiving heavy orders, which hitherto have been filled at the North. Another fruit of secession is seen in the cotton and woolen mills which are rapidly springing up. At the Saluda Works they take in exchange the raw material at cash rates. Then too the buyer has a patriotic satisfaction in encouraging Southern fabrics and supporting Southern institutions, which make him an easily pleased purchaser. These are very suggestive facts.

Secretary of State TOOMBS, and Secretary of the Navy PERKINS, of the Southern Confederacy, were both educated at the North; the former graduated at Union, and the latter at Yale. With JEFFERSON DAVIS, also educated at the North, we may suppose that Northern brothers will still be remembered, and that they will still affiliate.

The small-pox seems to be getting up a raid throughout the State. It is now raging in Georgetown; light among the blacks—not so gentle to the whites.

Seven car loads of shot and shell of a particular kind have just reached here from Virginia. Provisions are also pouring in by rail from the Border States. "Food for powder" is also coming, in the shape of volunteers, even from the Old Dominion.

"Five-gun Battery" will be strengthened to-day by the Vigilant Rifles. Not a spot that an enemy could squint at has been left unprotected. That ex-star of the American Navy, HARTSTEIN, is engaged in perfecting the coast defences. Lieut. WARLEY, late of the *Richmond*, of the Mediterranean Squadron, is stationed on the Receiving Ship, off the Battery. JASPER.

VOICE OF THE OHIO VALLEY—ITS MEANING.

Vote of Western Virginia and Tennessee—States of the West on Secession—Small Increase of Slaves in the Border States, and the Effect on their Interest.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE BENCHES, February, 1861.

Since I wrote last, you have two more loud voices from the Ohio Valley. They are unmistakable for the *future*, as well as the present. Let no man believe the Richmond papers, when they tell you that the Union men elected to the Virginia Convention are *quasi* Secessionists, to go out of the Union if everything demanded by demagogues is not yielded. It is no such thing. They say they must have their rights; and so must you and I; but no wrongs are done, or likely to be done, which will drag them out of the Union, and fasten them to the car of Secession, whose day is already half over. About Virginia the truth is this: She has voted, by 30,000 majority, to refer the acts of the Convention *to the people*, and that means exactly this—that if the Convention does any rash or foolish thing, the people will vote it down. What I told you before the Presidential election has come true already—that Western Virginia was seeking an opportunity to have *her* rights in the Constitution of the Virginia Legislature, or secede from Virginia herself. Now look at the *vote* of the Western counties, (which have sent unconditional Unionists,) and judge for yourself:

	For Reference.	Against.
Marshall	1,900	86
Ohio (Wheeling)	3,618	62
Mason	1,000 majority.	—
Wood	large majority.	—
Washington	1,551	476

Here are five counties (and Virginia counties are small, you will remember) which give 7,000 majority for reference to the people, and nearly the same for Union candidates. Now, I tell you (let others tell you what they may) that there will be nearly the same majorities against *any proposition to separate Virginia* from the Union for any existing cause. Western Virginia, which controls the vote of the State, has been fourfold more wronged by Eastern Virginia than ever the State have been, or can be, by the Republicans. If Messrs. HUNTER & Co. want to play the game of secession, Western Virginia will meet them at Philippi. But, in fact, the whole secession faction in the Border States are thoroughly defeated,—and the vote of Tennessee (which is entirely overwhelming) and of Western Virginia is the true utterance of the people. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, himself sprung from the ranks of the laboring men, and well acquainted with their feelings, spoke directly to the object and the hearts of the people. He spoke the true mode of dealing with the Secessionists. Talk as you will about coercion, the laws must be *enforced*, the revenue must be collected in the seceding States, and the Secessionists treated as, just what they are, rebels to the laws, to their country and to every obligation of public duty. With such men you can make no peace; you can have no peace except upon the single condition of destroying the Government of the country,—and what patriot can possibly admit of that? You will find more to sympathize with the half-treason policy of anti-coercion among your Democrats in Connecticut and New-York than you can in the Border Slave States of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri.

The fact is, that the Democratic leaders in the North have entirely lost their usual tact and acumen. The first effect of their policy is to throw Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri into the hands of their opponents, and utterly destroy any chance of reconstructing the Democratic Party. The history of the country shows that *no party can successfully oppose the Government in patriotic measures*; and common sense shows that it is just as patriotic to put down the domestic as the foreign enemies of the country. The practical and the profitable result will be that secession will end, leaving behind it the utter wreck and ruin of the demagogues and conspirators who have brought the country into its present condition. A new order of better and wiser men will arise to govern the country; and its young men will learn a valuable lesson in the infamy which attends those who were conspicuous as the revolutionary leaders of the South. Such are my convictions, and if it should prove otherwise, I am satisfied the Border States of the West will have nothing to do with diminishing or retarding the glory of their country.

That the Border States have no interest in the slave question, let me give you some statistics from the census of 1860. The following is the *relative* numbers of the slaves in the Border States under the censuses of 1850 and 1860:

Delaware, decrease.	485	Kentucky, increase.	14,409
Maryland, decrease.	4,986	Tennessee, increase.	47,630
Virginia, increase.	23,298	Missouri, increase.	28,192

Thus you see that these six States, having more than half the whole population of the Slave States, have increased their slave population but 108,078, or less than *one-seventh* the whole increase of the slaves. On the other hand, they have increased their *white* population 1,050,000, or tenfold that of the slaves. Missouri, for example, appears to have a small increase of slaves, but she has added half a million to her whites. So in Western Virginia, there is hardly a sprinkling of slaves; in some counties not a dozen. So in Eastern Tennessee, so in half of Kentucky, and so in Baltimore. Now, it is plain (and we must suppose those people to have common sense) that such communities have not only no interest in the permanence of Slavery, but the very reverse. St. Louis, Memphis, Louisville and Baltimore, with all the communities around them, sustained by the internal commerce of the country and the labor of free men, can have no sympathy whatever with a Confederacy whose basis is Slavery, and whose profits depend upon the exports of cotton. If ever they seemingly act with the Cotton States, it will be because of some imaginary point of honor to which they are very sensitive, or from the mere fact of similar institutions. But no offence to their institutions, which is not strictly constitutional, will ever be given. Hence, I say, till madness rules the hour, and no more dependence can be placed on human reason or human interests, the Border States cannot leave the Union. When that time comes we need not fear the future, for all that confer prosperity or glorify a nation will be gone. A VETERAN OBSERVER.

No More Slave Territory.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"No more Slave Territory!" Agreed, say all Republicans—no *more*. But this implies a great fact—that the territory south of the Missouri Compromise line, (and north of it, too, for that matter,) is open to Slavery, and has been for ten years. Nobody thinks of taking slaves into the territory above that line. Nobody will take slaves into the territory south of that line. Its soil does not suit slave labor. The Slave States have no slaves to spare, if it did. The question about taking slaves into the present territories is, therefore, a fruitless one. Let it be so acknowledged by all. Let it stand as it is. This will satisfy our Border-State friends in the South—we need not try to satisfy the ultraists of the far South; and their few sympathizing advocates further north—they must be dealt with somehow, or, if possible, let alone to reap the bitter fruits of their foolish and wicked doings. But every old, brotherly American feeling within us prompts us to wish—heartily to wish—to satisfy our Union-loving friends in Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri. This can be done without sacrificing a single Republican principle, simply and easily, by letting *the present territory alone*.

As to further acquisitions of territory, it was most unfortunate that Mr. CRITTENDEN admitted into his resolutions a clause, by amendment, looking to the acquisition of such territory hereafter as slave territory; but Mr. CRITTENDEN, and others of his good temper, are willing to have this amendment followed by another, requiring the consent of two-thirds of the States for the admission of all new territory. This is a sufficient guarantee against further trouble, and it is a good condition in itself on general grounds.

Let us, then, agree to settle this Territorial question, and no longer be distracted about *a fruitless issue*—fruitless, useless, and pernicious, both to the North and the South. And let the General Government hereafter stand clear of Slavery—neither for it nor against it. It was the miserable policy of the two or three last Democratic Administrations to conduct the Government in the interest of Slavery. This will never be done again. But let us not copy their fault, and carry on the Government on a policy of hostility to the Slave States. We need not like Slavery; we never will; but we remember its history in this land, our own and our fathers' connection with it unavoidably, and this should teach us a constant lesson of moderation and charity. And we remember that *the negro remains*, whether a slave or a free man. The next question is at the door—What is to become of the negro in this land? All the wisdom of our people, perhaps a large part of the resources of our States, will have to be given to the proper solution of this coming question. So thinks one who voted as a Republican in

1856 AND 1860.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The people of Charleston celebrated WASHINGTON'S birthday with great enthusiasm. The Pickens Cadets, a company of boys who have taken to playing soldier, paraded for the first time, and were presented to Gov. PICKENS by Lieut. MAGRATH. The Governor made the company a brief address, urging upon its members the bright and shining example of WASHINGTON as deserving imitation. Subsequently a banner was presented to the Washington Light Infantry, and in the evening the company reassembled in Hibernian Hall, where it was addressed by Col. EDWARD CARROLL, in an oration of a rather sanguinary hue. Other companies also celebrated the day in their own way.

The Troy (N. Y.) *Times* brings a full report of the proceedings at a supper given in that city in honor of the day. Letters were read from Hons. Reverdy Johnson, R. C. Winthrop, Edward Everett, D. S. Dickinson, J. M. Botts, Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, and numerous others. All declared their undying devotion to the Union. Mr. DICKINSON thought that the Republican Party would deserve well of the country, despite the fact that it owed success to Democratic debasement and weakness, and to no real strength of its own, if it would administer the Government in the Catholic spirit of the Constitution. So long as a flag bearing the stripes of his country, and all her stars, flutters in the breeze, he would rally under it and wage battle there. In his letter, which is very long, Mr. BOTTS censured the Northern partisan press severely for its misrepresentations, and proposed, as the only method of avoiding civil war on the one hand and the infraction of the Constitution on the other, that that instrument should be so amended as to allow the States which have seceded to assume their independence, keeping the forts they have seized on paying their full value. Before a twelvemonth has passed Mr BOTTS is assured all the seceded States would be back, but he would not have them return until they abjured, once and forever, the right of secession

THE NEW-ORLEANS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Reference has already been made by telegraph to the appended letter:

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-ORLEANS,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 18, 1861.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 13th inst., relative to the action of this office with reference to merchandise belonging to and intended for your citizens; and in reply to inform you that imported merchandise continues to be entered for warehousing at this port, and is permitted to be withdrawn for transportation to St. Louis and other ports of delivery as heretofore. The combined entry for warehouse and transportation is also continued. The only change consequent upon the secession of this State being the necessity for all transportation bonds to be executed at *this* port. The obligation is to the State of Louisiana; and the bonds are canceled on production of your certificate or that of other custom officers as hitherto. Goods warehoused in bond are rewarehoused as usual, and forwarded under the transportation bonds as above stated.

This is the practice now existing. Its continuance or change will of course depend upon the action of the Provisional Government now established at Montgomery, Ala. Respectfully your ob't servt,

F. H. HATCH, Collector.

DANIEL H. DONOVAN, Esq., Collector St. Louis.

PLAIN TALK.

JOHN MITCHEL delivers himself as follows in his last letter from Paris to the Charleston *Mercury*. JOHN has evidently been unable to arrange matters to his satisfaction:

"On the whole, I would beg most earnestly to impress upon you the conviction that in Europe generally, but in England particularly, you have no chance, *no locus standi*, no pretension to be considered as Christian men, or perhaps as human beings, except the cotton field alone. But for *that*, and the interests hanging upon that, you would be hunted from the face of the earth, and erased from creation by the indignant voice of an outraged Nineteenth Century. Unhappy, stupid and driveling century! It falls to *you*—it devolves upon you—especially, you Southern men of America, to bring back men's minds to the manly and straightforward days of old—days when there were no poor houses, and when fathers and mothers did not strangle their children for the sake of the burial fees."

THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL.

The Missouri *Democrat* states that the number of men now quartered within the walls of the United States Arsenal in St Louis, is 500, with a large reserve force at the Jefferson Barracks below. The officers in command are Major HAGNER and Capt. N LYON, who, with their subordinates, are thoroughly sound on the Union question. The Arsenal buildings are surrounded by a high brick wall, which would be very serviceable in case of attack. Without detailing all the defensive preparations which have been made, the *Democrat* tells of enough to make it plain that the building will never be surrendered without a struggle. A large quantity of ammunition stored in the Arsenal has recently been shipped to the Northwestern States.

MINOR ITEMS.

The Vicksburgh *Whig* publishes this significant paragraph:

"We deem it proper to state, inasmuch as the State of Mississippi had provided for representation in a 'Southern Congress' other gentlemen than those elected to Montgomery, that the delegates from this State strenuous y opposed the proposition to make the Montgomery Convention the 'Southern Congress.' Our delegates were, however, voted down—the States of Louisiana, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina opposing the delay which would necessarily have followed the assemblage of another body."

The *True Delta*, of New-Orleans, says that Louisiana will "never turn her back upon her brethren of the Border States; and, if for the moment, the Buchanan villainy, so successful hitherto in blinding the country to its real perils, should not be dispelled, it is none the less certain that Louisiana will promptly, when the emergency presents, *be found where nature, her true interests, and the best instincts of her people indicate, and that is, in indissoluble alliance with the great guardian States of her interior frontiers.*"

The Charleston *Mercury* publishes a tabular statement of the range of Columbiads of different bores, at a great waste of space, simply for the sake of demonstrating that Major ANDERSON cannot shell Charleston. To accomplish this, it says, a twelve-inch Columbiad would be necessary, and it is not believed that there is such a piece of ordnance in the armament of Fort Sumter.

The ladies of Coytee, Monroe County, Tenn., have signed a petition calling on Gov. HARRIS to resign, because the citizens of the State have refused to approve his efforts to force them into the ranks of the Secessionists.

The Collector of Charleston gives official notice that all vessels from foreign States, except Texas, will be treated as "foreign vessels," and subjected to the port dues and other charges established by the laws of the Confederated States.

The steamer *Nina* has been cruising along the Coast of South Carolina for the last ten days having on board Gen. GARLINGTON and Capt. HARTSTEIN, who have been inspecting the defences of the Coast.

A number of the prominent citizens of Springfield, (Mass.,) among them many Republicans, have sent a petition to Mr. LINCOLN, asking that Mr. HOLT may be retained in his Cabinet as Secretary of War.

The Savannah *Republican* publishes official copies of acts passed by the Congress of the C. S. A. to organize Departments of State, Navy, War, Post-office and of Justice.

The delegates to the Georgia State Convention have been summoned to assemble in Savannah on March 7.

The returns from all but two counties in Tennessee show a majority in the State against a Convention of 13,981.

FROM JAPAN.

Warlike Appearance of the Harbor of Kanagawa—Japanese Policy—No Treaty for Prussia—State of Trade.

From Our Own Correspondent,

KANAGAWA, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1860.

Our harbor is presenting quite a warlike appearance. Within the past week a portion of the allied fleet, engaged in the late war with China, including seven steamers, has anchored in the bay of Kanagawa. I understand that this fleet is going to winter here—as it is deemed advisable to retain a considerable force in the vicinity of the late scene of action until Spring, lest the Chinese, who have been literally beaten into making a treaty, may require the same kind of persuasion to make them keep it. I do not anticipate we shall ever have the same trouble in our intercourse with Japan that is constantly being experienced in China. That country is so immense, and with only one side approachable by any foreign Power, that it seems almost impossible to produce any effect on the nation by waging war against a few of its border towns. If one large city is taken and destroyed, there are hundreds equal in size which cannot be reached. The capital itself may be in the possession of foreigners, as it has been the last Summer, and the interior provinces in the hands of rebel hordes, yet trade in the other parts of the country goes on as briskly as before, and even it may be with greater activity.

But Japan is a mere pigmy by the side of this great Empire. Being composed of several islands, and these cut into by numerous bays and inlets, it gives the maritime nations of the world a most overwhelming advantage over her. Without a show of a navy, and her approaches but badly fortified, she could make, but a feeble resistance to even a second-rate Power of the West. War, too, waged at one point would throw the whole Empire in confusion and completely put a stop to all commercial intercourse with any other; and its results, if pursued with vigor, would be positive and final. There is nothing, I believe, more dreaded by the Japanese than war, either civil or with foreigners. Universal peace has reigned over their country for more than two hundred years, and it seems to be the furthest from them possible to wish that this should be broken in upon.

We have good reason to believe, too, that Japan feels her inability to cope with any of the Powers with which she has made treaties, for in all her opposition to foreign intercourse, she has never taken a warlike position, or made a belligerent threat.

Duplicity, stubbornness, falseness and cunning, are her weapons of defence, and these she most uncoubtedly wields with great skill, and to the utter defeat, by far *too* often, of our diplomatic agents sent here to promote and look after our interests by all fair and honorable means.

Though force does not seem at present necessary, or called for, in order to get along with this people, and to carry on the operations of commerce and national intercourse, yet a demonstration, occasionally, of the means Western nations possess to do mischief, if occasion requires, is not without its effect. Of these they have had a pretty good opportunity of judging of late. First, in the resources of the United States witnessed by the late Embassy; second, in the defeat sustained by their mammoth neighbor, China; and third, which brings matters home—in the appearance of some 15 men-of war, (mostly steamers, including the noble frigates *Niagara* and *Hartford*,) before their Capital within two months.

We hear that one of the chiefs of the late Embassy, the OMETSU-KE, has been promoted to the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Court of the Tycoon.

If this should prove to be true, it is indeed an encouraging feature in the heretofore illiberal and narrow policy of this Government. We hope from this late experience among foreigners he will be better able to appreciate our true end and aim in coming to this country, and that in future we shall be regarded with less suspicion and dealt with more honestly.

The Prussian squadron is still oscilating between this place and Yedo, as the Commissioner is yet without a treaty, though I believe he is now in a fair way to get one. If he does succeed, it is a very good example of what perseverance will accomplish with this Government, as he has repeatedly received positive refusals to come to any terms, which to all appearances were final.

The new concession of land, from which a whole village has been cleared, in order to accommodate foreign residents, has just been given over to applicants for lots, and active preparations are now going on for the erection of dwellings and storehouses. It is a fine acquisition, and will add much to the convenience and comfort of those doing business here.

Trade continues moderately good, and we are in hopes that nothing more is wanting to establish commercial intercourse between this country and the western world on a substantial basis, but a little time. The resources of this country are large, especially in the two staple articles of tea and silk, which are and will continue to be the staples of trade. It is even said that the silk producing districts of Japan are as large as those of China. Everything here is very quiet now. The general good feeling which has, from the first, existed between the foreign and native merchants, seems to be growing as their interests become more in common, and they become better acquainted with each others' manner of doing business. The climate, as well as the location, is an exceedingly healthy one, so that a doctor is almost a useless member of the community, and those who happen to be here have little else to do but mourn over the very few patients who apply to them for an exercise of their skill in the healing art—in other words they say it is "distressingly healthy. I-SHI-YA.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 63 Motion; 17 Preferred; Enumerated Calendar—Nos. 53, 55, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 47, 11, 61, 2.

Special Term Calendar will be the same as the Calendar for Tuesday, 26th inst.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 813, 351, 816, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 895, 897.

The Street Cleaning Contract Injunction again Dissolved.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Williams vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This case has come to be an old story. The particulars of the last injunction were stated in the TIMES of Monday last. The Court now dissolves the injunction. The following is the opinion:

BRADY, J.—Whether the injunction granted in this case should be continued or not, depends upon the right of the plaintiff to the contract for cleaning the streets, by reason of his having been the lowest bidder in the proposals made. Upon the conclusions at which I have arrived, it is not necessary to consider any other question. By the 38th section of the Charter of 1857, it is provided that all contracts shall be entered into by the appropriate Heads of Departments, and shall be founded on sealed bids or proposals, made in compliance with public notice, advertised in such of the newspapers of the City as may be employed by the Corporation for the purpose, and that all such contracts when given shall be given to the lowest bidder, the terms of whose contract shall be settled by the Corporation Counsel as an act of preliminary specification to the bid or proposal, and who shall give security for the faithful performance of his contract, in the manner prescribed and required by ordinance. Under this section the lowest bidder, who in all things else complied with the statute and ordinance, and the adequacy and sufficiency of whose security was approved by the Comptroller, acquired a right to the contract to which his bid related, and of which he could not be easily deprived. The result of an examination of the sealed bids was arbitrary, leaving no discretion to be employed, and determining the contractor by figures alone. The act of 1860 (Session Laws, p. 1,017) invaded this provision in reference to contracts for cleaning the streets, and making and repairing the roads, and changed the mode of awarding them. By the fourth section of that Act, It is declared lawful for the Mayor and Common Council to authorize and make, or cause to be made, any agreement or agreements, contract or contracts, for cleaning the streets of New-York for and during a term of years, not to exceed five. It is also declared, that the proposals for such contracts shall be advertised in such newspapers as may be designated by the Common Council, and that the contract or contracts shall be awarded as in the judgment of the Mayor and Common Council shall be for the interests of the City. In conformity to this statute, a resolution was passed by the Common Council, directing the City Inspector to advertise proposals for the contract for cleaning the streets, and annexed such proposals to the resolution. The advertisement was accordingly made, and the contract awarded to the defendant, Hackley, although he was not the lowest bidder.

There are no facts alleged, arraigning the Mayor and Common Council for the exercise of their discretion in the manner stated, and no charges of imprudence or corruption made. The statute of 1860 does not itself determine, as in the Charter of 1857, to whom the contract shall be given, but leaves it to be awarded as in the judgment of the Mayor and Common Council should be for the interests of the City. It imposes upon them the duty of exercising their judgment in reference to the bids made, and the person with whom the contract should be made, and though it and the Charter of 1857 relative to contracts are in *pari materia* they cannot be construed together. It has already appeared that by the latter act the lowest bidder takes as matter of course, while by the former the Mayor and Common Council are to examine the bids, and to employ their judgment in determining to whom the contract shall be given. One statute is imperative, and the other grants discretionary power to the Mayor and Common Council and is in the nature of a special direction on the subjects to which it related, and which it excepts from the provisions of the Charter of 1857. It follows from this, that the Mayor and Common Council were not obliged to accept the proposals of the plaintiff, and that not being entitled to the contract, and the Act complained of not involving any peculiar damage to his individual interest, he occupies no such relation to the defendants as entitled him to restrain them from perfecting the contract. (Doolittle, et al., *vs.* Supervisors of Broome, 18 N. Y., Rep., 155.) The fact that the City Inspector furnished to the bidders blank proposals, estimates and specifications, and that the blanks thus furnished contain a statement that "a strict compliance with the provisions of part 3, title 3 of the Ordinances organizing the Departments of the Municipal Government, passed May 3, 1849, and as subsequently amended will be observed and required in all cases, so far as the same are applicable to the foregoing resolution and proposals," did not give to the bidders any right, or impose upon the Mayor and Common Council any duty or obligation except that growing out of the provisions of the act of 1860, assuming such statement of the City Inspector to have been authorized by the Mayor and Common Council, and for the reason that the ordinances referred to were only to be enforced so far as they were applicable to the resolution and proposals published, and in which resolution and proposals it was nowhere stated that the contract would be given to the lowest bidder. I do not feel called upon to express any opinion upon the manner in which the judgment of the Mayor and Common Council has been exercised, in giving to the defendant Hackley the contract which the plaintiff claims. The case, as it presents itself to my mind, on the papers submitted, involves the abstract question of the right of the plaintiff to the contract, which he seeks to secure, and which, for the reasons assigned, I think he does not possess. The injunction must be dissolved.

Mr. Woodruff and John W. Edmonds for the plaintiff; H. H. Anderson and Charles O'Conor for the defendants.

The Case of Enright on Appeal.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

James Enright vs. *The People, &c.*—This is an appeal from a judgment of the Oyer and Terminer, convicting the plaintiff in error with having, in connection with one Gordon, fraudulently sold a ticket purporting to entitle the holder to a passage to San Francisco by the Panama route, in Vanderbilt's line of steamers, in violation of the statute passed to protect passengers from the ticket-swindling operations carried on by the villains that hang around the wharves of this City.

The ticket in question was bought by one Pushee, for the purpose of sending his sister and her child to California, and he paid $187 50 for it. The plaintiff had no authority, as agent of the Company, and the ticket was worthless. The ticket was sold in June, 1860 and the prisoner was tried and convicted on the 14th of November, 1860, and sentenced to two years hard labor at Sing-Sing, where he is now confined.

The counsel for the plaintiff in error urge that there was error in the proceedings in the Court below, on the ground that there was a material defect in the indictment; that the evidence did not warrant a verdict or conviction. That the evidence tended at worst towards a technical offence. There was no testimony that complainant had been in anywise defrauded or delayed, or that the lady, for whom the ticket was furnished, had been in anywise prejudiced. And, it is to be feared, that the jury prejudicially supposed the prisoner to be another person of the same name, who has been somewhat conspicuously connected with political and emigrant troubles. Decision reserved.

A. Oakey Hall, Brown, Hall & Vanderpool for plaintiff; Nelson J. Waterbury, District-Attorney, for the people.

Court of General Sessions.

SHEPHERD CONVICTED OF ARSON.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, the jury in the case of James Shepherd, whose trial for arson had occupied four days, came in after an absence of twenty hours, and rendered a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. The prisoner was then remanded till this morning for sentence, when his counsel will move in arrest of judgment.

VIOLATION OF THE PASSENGER TICKET LAW.

Edward Swanston, indicted for violation of the act regulating the sale of passenger tickets, was next put to the bar and pleaded guilty. It appears that the prisoner is a clerk in the employment of TAPSCOTT & Co. The ticket sold was a genuine one, though not in the regular form. The ship on which passage was engaged did not sail at the appointed time, and the shippers refused to pay the complainant his detention money. It was to warn shippers of passengers that they must be prompt in the fulfillment of their obligations, that the present indictment was pressed. The prisoner, pleading guilty, was fined $25, besides paying for the detention of the witnesses for the prosecution.

TWO BIRDS PUT IN SEPARATE CAGES.

George Turner *alias* Henry Hawks, and Charles Crooks, jointly indicted for burglary in the third degree, were next put to the bar. The former pleaded guilty and was sent to State Prison for three years and two months. Crooks pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary one year.

STOLE AND DIDN'T DENY IT.

Valentine McSweeny, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was remanded for sentence.

CHOICE OF EVILS.

James Wilson, indicted for forgery, pleaded guilty in the fourth degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary one year. His counsel stated that there were doubts if the prisoner could be convicted. But yet rather than run the risk of a conviction, which would subject him to a fearfully long incarceration in the State Prison, he had concluded to plead guilty and take the consequences.

ONE OF THE SMITHS IN DIFFICULTY.

Theodore Smith, indicted for grand larceny in stealing about $50 worth of shoe stock, was next put to the bar. The prisoner was tried for the same offence on the 5th of February last, but on account of a defect in the indictment was not convicted. *Isaac Strauss* now testified that the prisoner came to his house as an applicant for charity. The witness took him into his house and supported him for what he could do. One morning the prisoner turned up missing, when it was discovered that a large number of shoe uppers had been abstracted. Witness could not tell whether they had all been taken at once or at various times. The prisoner had sold the property to a man in Baxter-street, who next testified that he had bought the uppers at about half their value. They were subsequently taken by the Police to the station-house.

The jury gave a verdict of guilty of petty larceny, and the prisoner was sent six months to the Penitentiary.

As there was no further business ready before the Court it adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For receiving stolen goods, Henry Stone, Abraham Rosenstein, Andrew Ryan; for felonious assault, John Solar, John Sullivan; for robbery, John Scally; for bigamy, John Bolgewell; for forgery, James Meehan, John Leland, Henry Wilson, Thomas McConnell, John Watson, William Maxwell; for burglary, Daniel Thorne, Robert Munson, Charles H. Wilson, George Richter; for grand larceny, Jas. Casey, Elizabeth Cowing, William Baker, Charles Howard, Carl Yager, John Nicholas, Patrick Barrett.

Surrogate's Court.

Public Charities.—The will of Charlotte Fuller was now admitted to probate, leaving after devises to private parties, the following charitable bequests:

To the "Association for the Relief of Aged and Respectable Indigent Females" $1,000.

To the New-York Bible Society, formed in 1823, $1,000.

The will of Peter Westervelt, also admitted, after making certain domestic devises, leaves $1,000 to be divided equally between the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, and the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church. The proceeds of a note for $1,150, when collected, are also to be divided among the above Societies.

Other wills were admitted, but contained nothing of public interest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*McBride* vs. *Hunt*—Motion denied, without costs.

Dawson vs. *Johnson, et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs of opposing to the costs in the action.

Lenippincott et al. vs. *Haywood*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs of opposing motions.

POLICE REPORTS.

REPREHENSIBLE SPORT.

On Saturday night the furnished dwelling No. 50 West Twenty-second-street, recently occupied by Mrs. Ella Hall, was visited by burglars, who carried away a mantel clock, sawed off the water-pipes, and did other damage. The same night three lads, named Patrick Farrell, Michael Farrell and Patrick McDonnell, were observed by Officer O'Connor, of the Twenty-first Ward, with the time-piece in their possession, and believing they had stolen it, he arrested them. The fact of the burglary, however, was not made known until yesterday, when Mrs. Hall appeared before Justice Connolly, and made an affidavit against the prisoners. The boys owned their fault, stating that they had entered the building by sliding down the coal-hole, not to steal but merely to have a slide for the fun of it, and as they could not get out again without going up stairs, they went up. Then they found the clock and took it away. All of them were held for trial.

A GOOD NAME SACRIFICED.

For months past, Messrs. Shaw & Co., bookbinders and blank-book manufacturers, No. 50 Walker-street, have suffered considerably by the theft of portions of their stock. The services of Detective Tiemann were invoked to discover the rogue, who proved to be John Dooley, one of the workmen, who had been employed in the establishment twelve years, and had the full confidence of his employers. About $100 worth of the property, consisting of blank books, was found at a place in Division-street, where the prisoner had disposed of it. Justice OSBORN sent him to prison.

A SPORTING MAGNATE IN THE DUST.

'Arry Jennings, the veteran Hinglishman, who has long kept a place at No. 22 White-street, known as Kerrigan Hall, where have nightly gathered lovers of dog-fights, rat-baits, and kindred refining amusements, was arrested on Monday evening, charged with keeping a disorderly house. The apprehension was effected by Capt. Petty and officers of the Fifth Precinct, who found 'Arry and a crowd of his patrons intently engaged in watching an encounter between bull-dogs. But soon they saw another sight—the police came in and stopped the fight. Jennings was taken before Justice KELLY yesterday morning, and required to furnish bail in the sum of $500

pushed that these embarrassments to the practical exercise of the new taxing powers attempted in that quarter are only the beginning of the troubles which the Provisional Government will encounter with their own people.

The traffic of the Illinois Central the third week of February was:

1861	$79,052 80
1860	55,006 97
Increase	$23,045 83

The business of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for the third week in February was:

1861	$18,159 00
1860	14,488 00
Increase	$3,721 00

Of the Cleveland and Toledo Road:

Third week, 1861	$29,509 61
Third week, 1860	15 500 79
Increase	$4,999 82

The following is the last (tenth) annual statement of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of this City:

Capital stock	$100,000 00	
Reserve of 1860	542,522 76—	$642,522 76
Dividend account and all indebtedness		245,089 31
Dividend annuity account	576 00	
Premiums, extra premiums and annuities received during the year	419 971 17	
Interest account for the year	51,821 45—	472,368 62
Accrued interest and deferred premiums not included in the above or in the assets	22,780 02	
Total		$1,359,980 69
Claims by death on Policies and Bonus	$99,420 81	
Expenses, Taxes, Medical Examination Fees and Commission	59,890 42	
Reinsurance, Purchased Policies and Bonus	32,325 22	
Dividends paid during year	128,523 28—	$320,159 73
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages	370,837 98	
Premium Loans on Policies in force	431,288 94	
Agents' Accounts for Premium and Interest in course of collection and transmission, &c	89,966 68	
Real Estate	77,830 07	
Cash in Bank and on hand	16,557 79	
United States, State and City Bonds and Stocks	7,697 50	
Temporary Loans on Bonds and Stock	46,250 00—$1,039,820 96	
Total		$1,359,980 69

A telegraphic dispatch from Chicago reports that the circulating notes of the Arctic and Eau Clare Banks, of Wisconsin, are discredited.

The following are the Currency quotations of MERRITT, STRANG & Co., No. 27 Wall-street, to-day:

New-York	3-10	S Carolina and Georgia	.5
New England	1-5	Mobile	.6
New-Jersey	½@¾	Alabama	.6
Pennsylvania	2	Louisiana	.1
Philadelphia	1-5	Ohio, Indiana & Kent'y	.1
Delaware	1-5	Tennessee	.4
Maryland	2	Missouri	.8
Baltimore	1	Illinois and Wisconsin	.3
North Carolina	6¾	Canada	
Virginia	6	Michigan	1½

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Feb. 25.	LOANS. Feb. 18.	SPECIE. Feb. 25.	SPECIE. Feb. 18.
Philadelphia	$3,477,000	$3,524,000	$674,000	$674,000
N. America	3,145,345	3,176,908	537,587	552,659
Farm. & Mech	4,058,823	4,097,256	912,415	880 710
Commercial	1,533,000	1,568,000	234 000	240 000
Mechanics'	1,566,374	1,562,707	254,393	245,243
N. Liberties	1,095 (00	1,117,000	197,000	181,000
Southwark	791,054	823,517	246,676	244,900
Kensington	743 453	769 498	137,241	130 295
Penn Township	681,635	696,777	167,685	165 229
Western	1 332,325	1,336,814	350,113	347,311
Man. & Mech	1,064 853	1 019,870	160,133	152,809
Commerce	892,640	894,108	190,857	187,369
Girard	2,090,432	2,114,934	232 774	229 419
Tradesmen's	491,985	504,295	129,934	125,439
Consolidation	486,233	490,113	85,359	80,347
City	688,057	689,382	147 496	150 007
Commonwealth	515,890	517 557	100,418	100,849
Corn Exchange	407 073	428,651	77 671	74,162
Union	334,692	339,698	65 432	66,065
Total	25,146,864	25,344,076	4 961,704	4,831,426

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Feb. 25	DEPOSITS. Feb. 18.	CIRCULATION. Feb. 25	CIRCULATION. Feb. 18.
Philadelphia	$1,625 000	$1,647 000	$370,000	$350,000
North American	2 008 000	2 028 029	263,990	270,875
Farm. & Mech	2 802 410	2,981,336	413 040	421,940
Commercial	724,000	722,000	124,000	128,000
Mechanics'	761 684	751,870	147 200	151,330
N. Liberties	778,000	771,000	113,000	120 000
Southwark	606 928	579 353	102,065	104,870
Kensington	476,438	473,438	123,880	122 240
Penn. Township	482 614	500,660	71 225	73 245
Western	882,118	927,585	141,140	153,075
Man. & Mech	506 386	512,085	83,493	89,370
Commerce	529,995	481,859	86,560	91,016
Girard	848,917	908 218	213,495	242,145
Tradesmen's	356 118	381 200	81 210	81,815
Consolidation	223 445	215,770	90,495	95,880
City	402 490	395 736	72,590	77,890
Commonwealth	257 748	261 579	140,965	141,185
Corn Exchange	206 968	206 000	87,770	92,830
Union	176,603	171,591	44,125	49,145
Total	14,635 806	14 904,783	2,795,113	2,859,865

The aggregates compare with those of the previous week as follows:

	Feb. 18.	Feb. 25.	
Capital Stock	$11,808,725	$11,808,885	Inc. $160
Loans	25,344 076	25,146,864	Dec. 197 212
Specie	4,831 426	4,901,704	Inc. 70,278
Due from Banks	2,016,438	1,802,474	Dec. 213,964
Due to Banks	2 864 874	2,873,996	Inc. 9 122
Deposits	14,904,783	14,635,806	Dec. 268 917
Circulation	2,859,865	2,795,113	Inc. 14,752

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

	Receipts. Past week.	Receipts. Since Sept. 1.	Exports for past week. To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61	151,000	2,793,000	76,000	35,000	8,000
1859-60	153,000	2,448,000	78,000	19,000	18,000
1858-9	113,000	2,865,000	63,000	1,000	19,000
1857-8	153,000	1,879,000	67,000	12,000	19,000
1856-7	80,000	2,297,000	79,000	16 000	27,000
1855-6	151,000	2,3 6,000	43,000	23,000	21,000

	Exports since Sept. 1. To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock
1860-61	1,598,000	352,000	191,000	1 841,000	785,000
1859-60	1,438,000	406,000	232,000	2,070,000	1,135,000
1858-9	900,000	320,000	263,000	1,483,000	987,000
1857-8	699,000	233,000	151,000	1,083,000	715,300
1856-7	717,000	267,000	203,000	1,187,000	695,000
1855-6	920,000	319,000	276,000	1,515,000	628,000

Comp'd with Gt. Brit. France. Other F. P. Total. Stock.
Last year..Dec 140,000 Dec. 48,000 Dec.41,000 Dec.229,000 Dec 450,000
1858-9.....Inc.398,000 Inc. 32,000 Dec.82,000 Inc.344,000 Dec.302,000

Thus the receipts show a decrease of 647,000 bales from those of last year, and a decrease of 72,000 from 1858–9 and the exports exhibit the following results:

Referring to the course of the receipts and the crop prospects, Messrs. NEILL BROS. & Co. remark:

"The course of receipts at this season of the year is usually a controlling influence in crop views. The large deliveries of the past two months have exceeded general expectation, and consequently favored the higher estimates. Many parties, however, still argue that, owing to the unusual desire to market the crop of late, the receipts must shortly show a sudden falling off. Should this be the case, estimates would again take a lower range, but at present the weekly deliveries approximate very close y to last year, by latest telegraph dates, and thus afford little warrant for a reduction in current estimates. The receipts after this date last year consisted chiefly of the late pickings, and the ending the overland Cotton from Memphis and annual corrections, reached 1,435,000 bales. The receipts hencefoward at the seaboard may fall short of last year, but the overland Cotton from Memphis, taken chiefly by our Eastern spinners, will show a considerable excess. This year picking has been finished earlier, and the balance of the crop will therefore prove of better quality than the last. Four million bales is considered an outside figure. The political suspense which has unsettled our markets for some time past will shortly be brought to a termination. It is expected the new Administration will adopt some definite policy towards the South by which all conflict may be avoided. The news from Washington to-day of the 'Peace Conference' is encouraging, and has imparted a more hopeful tone to financial circles. The success of the eight million Federal Loan has contributed to the better feeling."

Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The apprehension of a default in the April interest on the $500,000 Land Bonds of this Road would not seem to be justified, either by the facts of their late report, or by the character of the very able managers in Boston, whose names are identified with it.

The earnings and net earnings for the year 1850 have been as follows:

1860.	Earnings.	Net Earnings.
January	$43,621 08	$16 671 74
February	54 071 55	19,656 77
March	113 460 42	67,196 71
April	130 308 00	76,650 16
May	104,819 70	55 770 31
June	81,102 15	39 213 26
July	69.697 26	21 728 10
August	75 082 95	36 690 19
September	109 234 77	66 231 11
October	122 526 31	74,262 98
November	97,239 37	50,290 12
December	53 276 66	10,259 00
Total	$1 053,922 22	$531 691 45

The net earnings for the current year thus appear to be fully equal to the interest on this mortgage and the Missouri State 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, which may be set down as follows:

Interest on $3,000,000 Missouri 6 ₱ cents	$180,000
Interest on $5,000,000 Land and Mtge. Bonds	350 000
Total	$530,000

This interest has been already reduced several thousand dollars by the sale of lands and liquidation of bonds.

The financial credit of this Road has been sustained with great spirit and abundant resources. Its interest was paid in October, 1857, in the height of the panic, and at a time when many other Western Roads were obliged to suspend. It has never yet been in default, and it does not seem probable that it will be suffered to stop on its Land Bonds in the first year in which the interest has been earned.

The interest on the subsequent mortgages, not having been earned, is a different question.

Those Bonds were recently taken by the friends of the Road, with a clear understanding that the interest upon them might not be earned at present, and at so low a price that they can well afford to wait a year or two for interest. These bonds rarely appear in market, and a delay on the interest would by no means be regarded like a failure on the Land Bonds. Under this state of facts the holders of the Land Bonds will look with confidence for such action as will sustain their credit now and leave it unquestioned hereafter.

A BONDHOLDER.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 44 bbls. ashes; 7,425 bbls. Flour; 7,637 bushels Wheat; 19,674 bushels Corn; 442 bushels Rye; 3,025 bushels Barley; 6,188 bushels Oats; 10,812 bushels Malt; 2,052 packages Provisions, and 1,641 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Have been quiet, to-day, including Pots at $5 12½ and Pearls at $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, to-day, sales having been confined to small lots of Maracaibo at 13¼c.@14¼c; 200 bags Rio at 12c.@13½c; and small lots of Jamaica at 12¾c., usual credit ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Rio embraced only 4 700 bags by the *P. C. Warwick*. Referring to the week's sales of Rio Coffee Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON remark: "The demand for Rio has been animated, and prices on all but ordinary descriptions, have further improved ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb—the market closing firm. Transactions embrace 2,500 bags per *George and Ludwig*, at 12c.; 3,633 per *Selma*, at 10¾c.@11¾c.; 1,312 per *Floating Cloud*, at 10¾c.; 2,900, by auction, 221 ins., at 11c.@14c., average 12 56 100c.; 4.700 per *P. C. Warwick* at 12c; 3 915 per *O. Blanchard* at 14¾c., and 580 per do. at 10¾c." The stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, amounted to only 47 496 pkgs., including 500 bags Java, 42,730 bags Rio, 2,812 bags Maracaibo, and 734 bags Jamaica. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 16¾c.@17¾c.; Maracaibo, at 13½c.@14½c.; Rio at 10¾c.@13¾c.; Jamaica at 12¾c.,@13c., and St. Domingo at 13¾c., the latter cash, ₱ lb.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Feb. 23, New-Orleans	32,000
Feb. 23, Baltimore	17,000
Feb. 23, Philadelphia	2 000
Feb. 26, New-York	43 750
Grand total	94,750

COTTON—Has been in moderate request to-day, and sales have been made of 1,500 bales, about half *in transitu*. We now quote Middling Uplands here, at 11¾c.; do Gulf at 11¾c @12c.; and other grades at proportionate rates ₱ lb. Reviewing the business of the week, Messrs. NEILL BROS. & Co. remark: "An improved feeling was manifested in the early part of the week, owing to the Liverpool advices being less unfavorable than had been expected. More activity at the South also stimulated business here, and for several days the market was more readily active, with an advance of ¾c @¾c. Since the *America's* advices, however, the demand has fallen off, and prices are again easier. The week's sales reach 12 000 bales, of which about 4,000 bales *in transitu*. Middling Uplands on the spot is worth 11¾c. The market closes quietly." And of the markets at the South they add: "The week opened with renewed activity at the South, and higher rates were paid for the more desirable parcels. Subsequently however, the demand fell off and prices became irregular for running lots, while uniform grades with staple maintained the advance. The week's sales at New Orleans amount to 83,000 bales, and Middling at the close is worth 11¾c @11¾c. At Mobile business is restricted by the limited supply offering, and prices are therefore fully maintained. The week's sales have been 19 000 bales, and the market closes firm at 10¾c @11c. for Middling. At Charles'on 8,000 bales have been sold, and prices are rather lower at the close, Middling being quoted at 10¾c @11c. The Savannah market has also been moderately active. Freights are without material change. Sterling Exchange has improved slightly." The following is a statement of the week's sales here and at the chief Southern ports, at latest telegraphic dates, with the closing prices, rates of freight, &c.:

	Week's Sales.	Middling.	Freight.
New-Orleans, Feb. 25	83,000	11¾c.	¾d.
Mobile, Feb. 23	19 000	11c.	¾d.
Charleston, Feb. 22	8,000	10¾c.	¾d.
Savannah, Feb. 22	7 000	10¾c.	¾d.
New-York, Feb. 26	12 000	11¾c.	¾d.
Total bales	129,000		

There is now a decrease in receipts of 647,000 bales from last year, when the crop reached 4,675,000, and to 72,000 bales from 1858 9, (crop 3 851,000.)

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been fair for low grades of State and Western Flour but at prices which have not been satisfactory to the principal holders. Hence, transactions have been restricted. Extra State and round hoop extra Ohio have been in most favor with buyers, especially for export. Shippers would pay $5 30 for extra State and $5 50 for shipping brands extra Ohio, but cannot purchase freely at these figures. Superfine flour continues quite scarce; a lot of 500 bbls. choice superfine State bought, to day, $5 25 ₱ bbl., but this is an extreme price. The total sales of State and Western flour, to-day, amount to 12,750 bbls., including superfine State at $5 20@$5 25; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 30@$5 50, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; Superfine Western, at $5 15@$5 25, Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 30@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 45@$6 35; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 45; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 60 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 25
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 7 20
Fancy Genesee	5 55	@ 6 65
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is sparingly sought after at previous quotations; sales 1 270 bbls., at $5 40@$5 80 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 30@$7 50 ₱ bbl; sales 325 bbls. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 for Jersey, and $3 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl; sales 450 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues inactive, at $1 50@$1 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Holders of Wheat are offering their supplies freely, but do not appear disposed to make any concessions to buyers; the latter claim a reduction and are reluctant to purchase largely at prevailing rates. Vessels continue scarce, and rates on foreign high; these circumstances tend to check export movements. Sales have been reported since our last of 58,000 bushels, including poor White Canada at $1 35; Canada Club, in store at $1 24; White Western at $1 40@$1 50; Red Western, at $1 34@$1 35; Amber Wisconsin, at $1 25@$1 26; Milwaukee Club, at $1 23@$1 25, the latter rate for Prime; Chicago Spring, at $1 18@$1 22; and Red Long Island, at $1 37½ ₱ bushel. Corn is in moderate request at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been made of 44 000 bushels at 67¾c.@69c. for old mixed Western, in store and delivered; 61c.@63¾c. for new do. do., from Railroad depôt and delivered; 66c.@72c. for Yellow Southern, and 74c.@76c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive at 65c. @66c ₱ bushel. Barley continues unchanged. Oats are in limited demand, including Canada, at 35½c. @36c.; Western at 35c.@36½, and State at 36c.@37c. ₱ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BIRD notices thus: "The export trade in Breadstuffs continues to be the ruling feature of the market, and although greatly restricted by high freights and low rates of exchange, yet the clearances of the past two weeks have been larger than was generally expected, amounting to 67,064 bbls. Flour, 371,704 bushels Wheat, and 248,924 bushels Corn to Great Britain and Ireland, and 142,754 bushels Wheat to France. At the date of my last Circular prices of Flour were irregular and fluctuating, with a downward tendency, but in the interval there has been more animation and a small advance obtained. The receipts by Railroads continue moderate. There is not much doing for the city trade, dealers holding light stocks and buying for immediate wants only. Prices generally are too high for the English orders, and but little is selling for that account, the market closing heavy. The transactions in Wheat are not heavy, but little desire is manifested by holders to reduce stock, except at prices which are above the views of a majority of the English buyers. The rates of freight have lately increased, which adds to the difficulty of filling export orders. A few further sales have late y been made of California Wheat for shipment to England. The city and local millers are quiet, and their operations light. Indian Corn has improved in value in the fortnight. The stock of sound Old in store, suitable for export, is much reduced and firmly held—of New the supplies are increasing, prices varying with its condition. Southern White has been in demand for shipment at full rates. Rye is inactive and selling for home use only."

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, FROM SEPT. 1, 1860.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush
New-York	Feb. 22, '61	951,155	10,642,574	2,808,210
New-Orleans	Feb. 12, '61	1 1,426	48,101	211 121
Philadelphia	Feb. 14, '61	108, 90	765,219	197,041
Baltimore	Feb. 14, '61	59 001	646,312	279 293
Boston	Feb. 15, '61	54 806	384	7 500
Other Ports	Feb. 8, '61	66 893	1,588 749	9,151
Totals		1,391 771	13,691 339	3,512 596
To about same period, 1859		199 520	523 645	23 073
To about same period, 1858		85,734	412 425	319 351
To about same period, 1857		671,915	3,295,318	1,237,471

To the Continent:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush
From New York, to Feb. 12, '61	26,380	384 308	22,519
From other p's to latest dates	3,004		1,250

BAY—Sales, to-day, 430 bales North River, at 90c. @95c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Brewers continue to buy new in lots as wanted, chiefly within a range of from 22c.@30c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been lightly dealt in, at unaltered prices.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been in more demand, mainly for shipment, at $2 75@$3 87½ ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 3 814 bbls.; estimated stock at the close, 4,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been moderately inquired for, mainly at 35¾c @36¼c., with small lots as low as 35c and as high as 37c. ₱ gallon the latter rate for choice New-York barrels. Week's receipts, 2,784 bbls.; estimated stock at the close, 3 500 bbls. Tar has been quiet, yet firm, at $2 25@$2 62½ ₱ bbl. Week's receipts 1 231 bbls.; estimated stock at the close, 5,000 bbls. Resin has attracted more attention, including common, at $1 25@ $1 30, and No. 2 at $1 40@$1 80 ₱ 310 lbs., with low to fine and pale No. 1, at $2@$3 25 ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts of all kinds of Resin, 8 824 bbls; estimated stock of Common Resin, on hand, at the close, 13,000 bbls. Mr. C. J. TURNER has prepared the following statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to Feb. 26, 1861.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	6,680	9,458
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	12,871	9,276
Resin, bbls	51,646	45,361
Tar, bbls	11,149	3,840

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased, to-day, to the extent of only 400 bbls., at $17 25 for Mess, and $12 50 for prime, ₱ bbl. Hogs continue in request at 6¾c.@7¾c. for Dressed, and 6c. for Live, ₱ lb. Cut meats are inquired for, at 8¾c.@9c. for Hams and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Bacon rules quiet at former prices. Lard is in demand and steady; sales have been made of 400 tes and bbls., in lots, at 9¾c.@ 10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in more request. Sales 575 bbls., in lots, at $10@10 75 for extra Mess; $8 25@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $15@$17 ₱ tce. Beef Hams $ 3@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at 10c.@14c. for Western, and 14c @18c. for State ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet at 8¾c @10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 225 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEED—The demand for Clover is fair, mainly for lots wanted by shippers, at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Prime lots are scarce, and in most instances held above the views of buyers. No important changes have occurred in other kinds.

SPICES—Sales 200 bags Pepper, at 8c @8¼c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and the reported sales add up 950 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4c @ 5¾c.; also 372 boxes Havana, part at 5¼c @5¾c., and 142 hhds Melado on private terms. Refined Sugars are attracting more attention; prices of STUART'S are a shade higher than they were a week ago, closing with best quality Leaf, 8¾c.; best quality Crushed, 8¾c.; Circle A—Crushed, 8¼c.; Granulated 8¼c.; Ground, 7¾c.; White, A, 7½c.; Yellow, C, 7¼c.; all cash ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in fair demand for export, but at moderate prices. The inquiry from the home trade is limited. Sales 65 hhds. Virginia, at 4¾c.@7c.; 98 hhds. Kentucky, at 6¾c.@8c.; 54 bbls Havana, at 36c.; 100 bbls Java on private terms; 116 cases Seed Leaf, at 4c @7¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—The market is moderately active, and prices are firm. Sales have been made of 900 bbls. at 18c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The scarcity of vessels and high rates claimed by shipowners continue to impede export movements. Engagements, to-day, have been quite moderate, mainly of Breadstuffs and Provisions. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 6d. @3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl; Wheat in bulk and ship's bags, 12½d.@13d.; Corn, 12d.@12½d. ₱ bush; Cotton 5 16d.@¾d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 3s. 6d @3s 9d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain 12d @13d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d.@ 4s. ₱ bbl.; Lard, 42s. 6d., Tallow 40s.; and Clover Seed, 45s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel. For Bristol, a small bark, with Wheat (about 14,000 bushels) on private terms.

Sales of Real Estate....FEB. 26.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER

2 lots north side of 109th-st., 250 ft. west of 2d-av., each 25 by 100.1, each	$560
4 lots south side 76th-st., 325 ft. east of 3d av., each 25 by 102.2, each	1 190
1 lot no theast cor 9th av and 83d-st., 25.8 by abt 80.1, abt	1,380
1 lot southeast cor 9th-av and 83d-st., 25.8 by abt 80.1, abt	1,080
1 lot g. on 9th-av. 25.6 by about 50	1,080
1 lot northeast cor. 8th-av. and 143d-st., each 25 by 100, each	950
4 lots south side 136th-st., 235 ft. west of 5th av. each 25 by 100, each	440
1 lot south side 111th-st., 100 ft. east of 11th-av., 25 by 100.11	700
1 lot adjoining, 25 by 100.11	680
2 lots adjoining, each 25 by 100.11, each	675
2 lots north side 116th-st., 90 ft. west of 4th-av., each 20 by 100, each	695
2 lots north side 108th-st., 100 ft. west of 2d-av., each 25 by 100.1, each	580
5 lots south side 121st., 450 ft. east of 8th-av., each 25 by 100.1, each	550
5 lots adjoining, each 25 by 100.11, each	560
2 lots south side 122d st., 100 ft. west of Avenue A, each 25 by 100.1, each	640
2 lots south side 122d-st. 225 ft. west of Avenue A, each 25 by 100.11, each	620
2 lots adjoining in rear, on north side 121st-st. each 25 by 100 11, each	625

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Leave.	For	
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Jura	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 28
Saxonia	New-York	Hamburg	Mch 1
Ariel	New-York	Aspinwall	Mch 1
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Mch 2
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Mch 2
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch 2
Karnak	New-York	Nassau & Hav	Mch 4

FROM EUROPE.

Canadian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 14
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 16
United States	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 20
North Briton	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 21
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 23
John Bell	Glasgow	Portland	Feb. 23
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mch 4

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The Mails for Liverpool by the steamship *Africa* will close at the Post-office this (Wednesday) morning at 8 o'clock.

The mails for the Isthmus and the Pacific Ocean, by the steamship *Ariel*, will close at the Post-office on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. [Letters for California if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland."]

North mails close at	5 A. M and 3:30 P. M.
Erie Railroad mails close at	5 A. M and 3:30 P. M.
South mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
East mails via Railroad	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
East mails via Steam at	3 P. M.

The through Boston mail closes also at 6:30 P. M. On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman to do chamber-work and waiting, in a small private family; she is a competent person and fully understands her business; best of City reference given. Call at No. 26 21st-av. in the rear middle door, third floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or cooking, in a small family; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, University-place between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A SITUation wanted as chambermaid or nurse, and to do plain sewing, by an American Protestant young woman; is kind to children, and highly recommended. Call at No. 154 8th av., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do light housework in a small family; is willing and obliging, and has no objection to go in the country, or to travel with a lady, if required; wages no object, so as to have a good home; has good City reference. Call until engaged at No. 116 East 22d st. second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted a situation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, waitress only, or as nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No 7 11th-st, near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young English Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or child's nurse; is willing to do plain sewing; good reference. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st, near 7 h-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wants a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No 67 West 18th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A respectable Scotch girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or plain sewing. Call at No. 71 Degraw-st., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman; is willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 229 7th-av. third floor, front room.

AS COMPANION TO A LADY.—A YOUNG lady of education and refinement, desires an engagement as companion to a lady or invalid. In city or country; is of a cheerful disposition, agreeable, and willing to make herself generally useful. A comfortable home more an object than high remuneration. References exchanged. Address, for one week, Miss F. DAVIS, box No. 164, *Times* office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation as head cook in a small hotel or large boarding-house, or as pastry cook; would take full charge of the kitchen; is an economical woman, and understands her business in all its branches, viz., soups, meats, game, jellies, deserts &c. Call, for two days, at No. 9 6th-st., first floor, front room. Best of City references.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 116 East 22d st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT woman, with excellent city reference, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands pastry, soups, jellies and game, and is an excellent baker of all kinds; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 17th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A PERson who can be well recommended by some of the highest families in the City; understands her business in all its branches and has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; has good City references. Can be seen for three days, at No. 357 2d av., near 23d-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class professed German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly, American as English or French c

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—RIGOLETTO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JACK CADE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OLIVER TWIST.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CENTRAL PARK.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—DAY AFTER THE WEDDING—HARLEQUIN JACK—NICK OF THE WOODS.

BOWERY THEATRE—PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

HOOLEY AND CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 548 Broadway—PAGE'S "VENUS."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. LINCOLN was yesterday formally notified of his election to the Presidency, by the Joint Committee of Congress, appointed for that purpose. During the day he again visited the Capitol, in company with Senator TRUMBULL and others, and exchanged courtesies with a number of Senators. Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, was among the many visitors who called upon him. The Governor congratulated him upon his safe arrival in Washington, and upon the apparent good feeling with which he had generally been received. Mr. LINCOLN is, of course, overrun with office-seekers and their emissaries, but appears to bear the infliction with commendable equanimity.

The Peace Conference was in session until 1 o'clock on Monday night, engaged in spirited debate, which terminated in the adoption of the proposition of Mr. FRANKLIN, of Pennsylvania, for a division on the line of 36° 30', as previously noticed. This, however, does not finally determine the matter, as several other propositions are to be passed upon before the Conference can act definitely. The debate, it is understood, ran very high yesterday, and the Conference again came very near terminating in a stampede. An important rumor has gained currency in Washington, but how much basis there is for it does not yet appear. It is stated that several Republican members of the Conference have consulted with Mr. LINCOLN, and have propounded certain questions to him which he has expressed a determination to answer in writing. Should this prove to be true, the question of compromise will be very soon determined.

According to the advices received by the War Department, the treason of Gen. TWIGGS is the most barefaced and graceless which has yet occurred. In anticipation of such action on his part, the Department some time since took measures to supersede him in his command, and it is supposed that, knowing this fact, he took immediate measures to effect the surrender of the Government property before he should be forced to relinquish his power. He appointed a commission of officers, all of whom were probably favorable to his designs, to meet a Commission on behalf of the Secessionists, and the result was the issue of an order to all the officers in command of the military posts in the State to surrender the Government property, amounting to a million of dollars. It is hoped that some of those officers may have resisted the treasonable order thus promulgated, but it will probably be some time before the facts in the case are known. The Government, it is understood, will take immediate action in Gen. TWIGGS' case, and as in his absence it will be impossible to visit him with a more condign punishment, his name will be stricken from the army roll, with dishonor.

Quite a number of important bills were passed in the higher branch of Congress yesterday—among them those providing for the organization of the Territories of Colorado, Nevada and Dakotah. Committees of Conference were appointed on the Oregon War Debt bill and the tea-and-coffee amendment to the Tariff bill. The House amendments to the Post-route bill were agreed to, and the bill goes to the President for approval. The Army Appropriation bill was then considered until the adjournment. An amendment, proposed by Mr. BAKER, of Oregon, appropriating $50,000 for the protection of emigrants to Oregon, was adopted. In the House, after the presentation of petitions, Mr. STANTON'S Volunteer bill was taken up, and Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, concluded his remarks in favor of its passage. Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, made a speech, and denounced the bill as a measure of fratricide and civil war, clearly against the letter and spirit of the Constitution. He was followed by Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, who defended the measure. The debate was continued by Messrs. BURNETT and SIMMS, of Kentucky, and others, and finally, on motion of Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, further consideration of the bill was postponed until Thursday at 1 o'clock, by a vote of 100 to 74. This may be considered fatal to its success, as in case it should then pass the Senate would scarcely have time to act upon it. Mr. BOULIGNY of Louisiana, who still retains his seat in the House, when casting his vote characterized the bill as the most outrageous one ever introduced in Congress. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Special Committee of Thirty-three, and a number of motions were made to postpone action upon it, but they all failed. A scene of the most indescribable confusion occurred, consequent upon "fillibustering" attempts to prevent any vote being taken. Mr. CORWIN finally moved to postpone the vote on the first resolution in the series reported by him, in order to consider the one proposing an amendment to the Constitution. This was disagreed to, and the House without further action, after one of the most exciting days of the session, adjourned at 8 o'clock.

The Montgomery "Congress" did nothing of consequence yesterday in open session. Among the acts passed is one modifying the Navigation laws; one in relation to the Slave-trade, and defining the punishment for its violation, and one organizing the General Staff of the army.

In the Virginia State Convention on Monday, Mr. MOORE, of Rockbridge, in Gov. LETCHER'S district, made a strong Union speech, denouncing the action of South Carolina. The Secessionists were much incensed, and attempted to burn him in effigy, but were prevented by the Mayor of Richmond. Yesterday, Mr. GOGGIN offered a series of resolutions, declaring that Southern States should have proposed amendments to the Constitution; that Virginia favors the Union as it was, but not as it is; and that it becomes her people, in Convention, to look for every remedy for relief. Mr. GOGGIN made a long speech, deprecating precipitate action, and advising coöperation with the Border States. He believed that Virginia would be insecure in the present Southern Confederacy, and that the time for conference with the North had passed.

In the New-York State Senate, yesterday, the resolution calling upon the Long Island Railway Company for certain information, was, upon motion of Mr. LAWRENCE, rescinded. Mr. RAMSAY introduced a bill providing that no person shall be removed from an office during the term for which he shall have been elected, except for malfeasance. In the Assembly the Governor presented the memorial of the Legislature of Kansas, soliciting aid from her sister States for her starving people. The New-York TAX LEVY, amounting to $3,400,000, was sent in by Comptroller HAWS. In the evening session the enacting clause was stricken from the bill relating to the lessees of the surplus waters of the Erie Canal.

By a late arrival from Mayaguez, P. R., we learn that a large fire had occurred in the Plaza, by which property valued at over $150,000 was destroyed.

The Court-martial reassembled yesterday at the Lyceum of the Navy-yard, and having disposed of the case of Lieut. BARBOT, proceeded with that of Commander WALKE, of the store-ship *Supply*, who stands charged with disobedience of orders in bringing his vessel from Pensacola to New-York, instead of proceeding with her to Vera Cruz, to rejoin the Squadron of Commodore PENDERGRAST. The charges are: "First—Quitting his station before he was regularly relieved." "Second—Disobedience of orders." Exceptions were taken, and overruled; a plea of "not guilty" was put in, and one witness was called. Commodore ARMSTRONG being still absent, Lieut. DANIELS (of the *Supply*) was sworn, and his testimony very strongly sustained the defendant. He thought that the succor extended to the exiled sailors and marines, as well as to the families of the officers, was well-timed, humane and praiseworthy.

Lieut. EGBERT L. VIELE, formerly of the United States Army, delivered a very interesting lecture on "Field Fortifications," at Irving Hall, last evening.

In the General Sessions, yesterday, the Jury in the case of SHEPHERD, after remaining out all night, rendered a verdict of arson in the first degree. There were several pleas taken, and sentences imposed, but only one trial. As there were no other cases ready, the Court adjourned early. At General Term of the Supreme Court, the case of JAMES ENRIGHT, the ticket-swindler, was up on appeal from the judgment convicting him at the Oyer and Terminer. Decision was reserved. At Special Term of the Common Pleas Court, Judge BRADY granted an order dissolving the injunction obtained by Mr. WILLIAMS, restraining the Corporation from giving the contract for cleaning the streets to A. J. HACKLEY. It will be remembered that this is the second injunction dissolved in the same matter. In the Surrogate's Court, the wills of PETER WESTERVELT and CHARLOTTE FULLER were admitted to probate, each making important charitable bequests.

The Stock Exchange continued firm yesterday, and a further general improvement was had on prices, making the whole average rise since Monday morning about 3 ₩ cent. Exchange rather dull, on London 105¼@106.

Breadstuffs were in more demand, chiefly for export, but the firmness of holders checked operations. Cotton, Hay, Hops, Rice, Tobacco, New-Orleans Molasses, Naval Stores, Linseed Oil, Tallow, and the principal kinds of Provisions were in moderate request. Coffee was quiet, but stiffly held, with a much reduced supply available. A fair inquiry prevailed for Sugar, Whisky and Clover Seed. Fish, Fish Oils, Candles, Fruit, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Metals, Teas and Whalebone were sparingly sought after. The freight engagements were mainly of Breadstuffs and Provisions.

The Cattle Market: The tide which has set so strongly and for so long a time against those bringing cattle to this market has this week turned in their favor. Only about 2,600 bullocks were on sale yesterday at Forty-fourth-street, and but few additions were expected to-day. This short supply induced buyers to hasten their purchases, so that a comparatively small number were left over for the second day—formerly the principal market day. The prevailing rates were fully ½c. per lb above the prices of last week, with an additional allowance of weight in favor of the buyer, making a real advance of near ½c. per lb., with every prospect of a further advance to-day, if butchers are able to get cattle at any price. The current rates for prime beef were 9c. to 10c. per lb; whole droves averaged 9c. The quality was generally fair, excepting another lot of "scalawags" from the Brooklyn distilleries, which sold from 6c. to 7c. per lb. for the 4 cwt. of poor meat partially covering their marrowless bones.

Secession and the Border States.

Everybody professes to *hope* that the Union may yet be preserved,—but there seems to be some difference of opinion as to the means most likely to bring about that result. It is agreed on all sides that no effort to "compromise" with the States that have seceded would either be of the slightest practical use, or would be consistent with the honor and sovereignty of the Government. But a large portion of the Republican Party is in favor of a policy which shall be conciliatory towards the Border States, so as to retain them in the Union,—believing that with such a basis for future action a popular movement would soon be started in the seceded States in favor of reunion, and that in due time it would control the policy of these States and eventually bring them back.

We find in the Corinth (Miss.) *Advertiser*, of Feb. 9, an article which confirms these opinions. The following extract from it deserves attention:

"Recent developments point with unerring directness to the greatest struggle yet fought between the friends and enemies of the American Union. Virginia, the mother of States and Presidents, has, by an almost unanimous voice, declared for its preservation, and to day Tennessee will, we hazard the opinion, follow in her footsteps. Their action will control the action of all the Border States, if the Peace Conference at Washington shall settle upon a plan of adjustment. That that body will agree upon an adjustment we have every reason to believe, *which will force upon the Cotton States, who have seceded, the question of reunion.* In considering their probable action we must consult their previous history upon this point. Even the Convention of this State, so unanimous in passing the ordinance of secession, *voted down, by a large majority, a resolution against reunion.* If the Convention, under the excitement of highly-wrought sensation dispatches, would refuse to pass such a resolution, it certainly is safe to assume *that the people*, who, in many cases were induced to vote for secession candidates under an assurance that they were not Disunionists, *would, by a large majority, favor reunion.* Indeed, so conscious were the Disunionists of the opposition of the people to secession, that they refused to refer the question back for their approval. But, Mississippi—saving South Carolina and Florida—is the most of all of the States now out, committed in sentiment against reconstruction; therefore, her citizens will the more readily agree to reunion when Alabama and Louisiana agitate for the repeal of their Secession Ordinance. If no other reason, *interest*, the great prompter of human action, would force them to acquiesce in the necessity and bow to Federal authority. Of one thing, at least, we believe the intelligent looker-on is fully convinced, viz: that civil war or reconstruction is unavoidable. *Even the first levy for the new Government* has so exasperated the already burdened taxpayers as to only require a leader to induce them to resist the collection of the tax. That a leader, ere long, will be found there can be no doubt, unless a turn in public affairs shall take place; for many now quiet under the belief that the burdens of an independent Government will be obviated by reconstruction, *will become insubordinate when hope is lost for reconstruction and the Border Slave States refuse to enter the Southern alliance.*"

These sentiments are expressed in one of the most ultra of the secession States, and afford unmistakable proof of the justice of the expectations to which we have referred. The truth is, secession has been carried in most of the Southern States merely because they were taken by surprise. The subject was sprung upon the people, whose fears were aroused by the triumph of the Republican Party, and by the current falsehoods concerning its principles and designs. They were not allowed to canvass the subject with any freedom. Everything was carried by an impulsive appeal, and thus these States were committed to the secession movement.

When they begin, as they soon will, to feel the burdens of this new political organization, they will find it necessary to study it a good deal more closely than they have done hitherto. And as the *Advertiser* predicts, leaders will speedily be found for a counter-organization, that will eventually control these States and bring them again into the Union.

The main thing essential to the ultimate success of this policy is to retain the Border States,—for if they join the secession movement the motives which are expected to bring about the reconstruction will have lost their force. It seems to us that an irresistible argument is furnished by these considerations, for such a policy of conciliation as will, without any sacrifice of principle, retain the Border States in the Union.

New-Mexico Again.

We find in the Missouri *Democrat*—a thorough-going Republican journal of St. Louis—some further advices from New Mexico, confirming the views we have already presented concerning the extreme improbability of New-Mexico becoming a Slave State. We published a letter a day or two since reporting the movements on foot to repeal the Slave-code enacted last, yesterday—and we now find in the *Democrat* an editorial on the same subject, from which we copy the following:

"Our correspondence from New-Mexico, published on Thursday, contained some very interesting information. A bill to repeal the Slave code enacted last year had been introduced in the popular branch of the Legislature by Dr. WHITELOCK, and carried to a second reading by a handsome majority, notwithstanding a desperate effort to reject it on the first reading. The bill had been referred to the Committee of the Whole. Our correspondent states that it may not pass this year, but he also remarks that *the Pro-Slavery party in the Territory acknowledges itself defeated. The clear inference is that New-Mexico will slough off her infamous Slave code at an early day, and enter the Union a Free State.*

This opinion is sustained by general reasons. Slavery in that region is a very stunted exotic. Imported thither by Federal office-holders, *it has exhibited no signs of vitality*, notwithstanding all the forced culture bestowed on it. The Spanish American people are radically hostile to the slave system of the States. Being mainly of mixed blood themselves, they are destitute of that pride of race in which Slavery finds one of its strongest supports. They instinctively reject the test of color. They acquiesced in the Slave Code, in the belief that it would ingratiate them with the Federal Administration. No part of the country is more dependent on the Federal Government than New-Mexico, and consequently *this Slave Code will be now repealed with more alacrity than it was enacted last year.* A people who are at heart averse to Slavery, and who will be as keen in the pursuit of favors from the incoming Administration as they have been hitherto, will take the earliest opportunity of asserting their genuine sentiments. There is no actual Slave interest to throw an impediment in their way. Though under Pro-Slavery influences for ten years, there are not more than twenty or thirty slaves in the whole Territory—*a fact which should be sufficient to show the futility of all attempts to make it a Slave State.*"

Such statements from a source of unquestioned authority ought to diminish the apprehension of those who fear that, if authorized to form a State Constitution, the people of New-Mexico would adopt Slavery as a permanent institution. We presume that in point of fact the result of leaving the people to decide this question for themselves, uninfluenced by Pro-Slavery officials of the General Government, would be to make it substantially and permanently a Free State. The St. Louis *Democrat* is certainly good authority as to the matter of fact involved, and its sentiments are worthy of consideration and respect. It favors the adoption of the proposition brought forward by Mr. ADAMS, as one calculated to remove the bone of contention without in any respect infringing on the principles of the Republican Party. On this point it says that "those who seem to think that the Republican Party would be demoralized by the acceptance of such a proposition, must believe that it is of very frail virtue, or incapable of discriminating between the shadows and the substances of things."

The Peace Movement.

The Peace Convention have commenced voting, and have virtually adopted the proposition of Mr. FRANLLIN, of Pennsylvania, concerning the Territories. That proposition is in the following terms:

"In all the present Territory of the United States, north of the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes of North latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited. In all the present Territory south of that line *the status of persons held to service or labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed.* Nor shall any law be passed by Congress or the Territorial Legislature to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons from any of the States of this Union to said Territory, nor to impair the rights arising from said relation. *But the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the Federal courts, according to the course of the common law.* When any Territory north or south of said line, with such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall, if its form of government be Republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude, as the Constitution of such State may provide."

This is substantially a restoration of the Missouri Compromise. We think it far less likely to meet the wishes of the people, and to end the controversy concerning the Territories, than the passage *of an enabling act for New-Mexico* by Congress. Such an act violates no platform, involves no sacrifice of principles, incurs no risk of extending Slavery, cannot be objected to by candid men in any Southern State, and yet *removes forever the bone of contention.*

We cannot help thinking that, of all the propositions presented to public consideration, this is at once the simplest and the most effective. Let a date be fixed for the election and meeting of the Constitutional Convention, and proper provisions made to secure a vote of the people on the Constitution that may be adopted. If some Republican would bring forward such a proposition, and press it properly on the attention of Congress, we think its chance of success would be much better than that of any plan to which the Peace Convention is likely to give its assent.

THE STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT.—By a decision of the Court of Common Pleas, delivered yesterday, the injunction restraining the Mayor and Common Council from completing the contract with ANDREW J. HACKLEY, for cleaning the streets of our City for the five years next following, was dissolved; and at a late hour yesterday afternoon the contract was duly signed, sealed and delivered—the Mayor approving of the bondsmen offered for the due performance of the work, and the Corporation Counsel having drawn up the terms of the contract so as to protect the interests of the City, in so far as may be possible under the new arrangement.

Under this contract Broadway is to be thoroughly cleaned once in every twenty-four hours, and the remaining streets and avenues of our City at least once in each week. If the contractors faithfully perform this labor, they will earn the gratitude of our citizens and cause all remembrance of the struggle by which they have accomplished their object, to be forgotten. There are many economists, we know, who hold that the privilege of cleaning the streets should be farmed out to the highest bidder,—the manure thus acquired being of much more value than the cost of collecting it. We only refer to this Utopian view at present, in order to remind the contractors that they will best subserve their own material interests by keeping us as free from filth as possible. New-York is a liberal City and willing to pay a good round price for cleanliness. The present contract, we should add, high as are its rates, promising a very substantial reduction of the sums paid out by the City Inspector to ash-carts, dirt-carts and street-sweepers, with no other apparent result than that of making our street-crossings, streets and avenues rather more dirty than they would probably have been if left in their natural condition.

The Foreign Policy of the New Administration.

Less than a week will elapse before the Government of the United States of America will be called upon, not only to unfold its principles of action and policy to the world, but also to vindicate them in the *personnel* of its officers at home and its representatives abroad. It will be called upon to act with promptitude; for when treachery and treason infect the army and navy, where devotion to flag, obedience to discipline, *esprit du corps*, and all the conventionalisms of honor, to say nothing of patriotic impulses, tend to an unhesitating support of the Constitution and laws, and are yet openly violated by refractory lieutenants and unprincipled captains, then it becomes doubly important for the Government to be sure of the fidelity as well as of the capacity of its servants in other departments, but particularly of those to whom are confided our relations with foreign countries. It is of vital importance in this our hour of trial, when the integrity of our Government is tested to the utmost, and when all that it posseses of intellect and patriotism ought to be exerted for its safety and vindication as a system, that we should present to other nations a front as firm and serene as that of the Roman Senate when the Vandal hordes poured through the streets of Rome, and invaded the halls of the Capitol. In simple words, our ministers abroad, whether to nations which rejoice in our calamities, or which await in painful and sympathizing suspense the solution of our present difficulties, should now, above all other periods in our history, be men rising above the paltry passions and miserable localisms of the hour, and capable of representing the principles and policy of a Government which has effected more for the welfare and glory of its people, in the short space of eighty years, than any other which has been organized since the world began.

It is, of course, of high importance that the United States of America, whose creed is the Declaration drawn by JEFFERSON, defended by WASHINGTON, and consecrated by fire and blood, and whose flag is the Stripes and the Stars, should be well represented at the Courts and among the Governments of Europe. We have interests there to protect, and traditions as well as principles to be vindicated, against the mercenary appeals of those who think that the material interests and sordid instincts of men and nations dominate all principle, and are capable of controlling all policy and conduct. These sceptics of human honesty will probably find that the nations which were equal to the sacrifice of tens of thousands of lives, and uncounted millions of treasure, to prevent the selfish aggrandizement of Russia at the expense of a feeble Power, are also equal to risk the supply of a staple which, whatever its present importance, can soon be furnished from a hundred new fields, and with a permanent relief from a degrading dependence on a system which they abhor, and a people whom they despise.

But it is not in Europe that we are so much called upon to cement our relations and extend our intercourse, as with the various Republics of our own Continent, whom our example inspired with ideas of independence, and who have sought, with a perseverance and devotion worthy of better results, to mould their institutions on ours. These States will view with dismay the demoralization which the extreme South seeks to bring on the best Government, and that which promised greatest permanence, of any under the sun. And they may, for the moment, distrust the system to which they have committed themselves, and seek refuge under the old formulas of Government—become again dependencies on distant crowns, and put themselves once more at the mercy of avaricious Viceroys.

Indeed it is not easy to predict to what extremity the complications of our country may ultimately drive them, unless restrained by a wise and energetic policy. They know that all the encroachments on their rights, Mexican wars, and the outrages of fillibusterism, have been made by the South, in the interest of Slavery, and in spite of the conservative influences and moral restraints of the North. And they know, as well as we know, and all the world besides, that the ultimate if not the immediate object of the seceding States, is to extend their sway by the force which now threatens Sumter and Pickens, or the fraud which has developed itself in the plunders of Federal property, over all of Mexico and Central America, and contemplates the conquest of Cuba and the reduction of Hayti. We may, perhaps, smile at these vague aspirations and vain ambitions; but to the States of Mexico and Central America the danger will appear real and imminent.

For this reason, we want representatives in those States capable of sustaining a rational confidence, not only in the permanence of republican institutions, but also in the purposes and power of the United States, as distinguished from any unprincipled Confederation which may be organized from its diseased and self-amputated members. With such a representation, and with a policy adapted to the exigences of our condition, we may not only count on the Spanish-American States as useful friends, but as powerful allies. We require their staples, such as cotton, sugar, rice, and tobacco; let us open our ports freely to their introduction, on the principle of the broadest reciprocity in respect of our manufactures and breadstuffs. As a maritime nation, capable of calling a navy into existence second to none in the world, let us protect their coasts against buccaneers of every class; and as a colonizing people, let us cover their salubrious highlands with an honest, industrious, and reliant population.

How are we represented in those countries now? Take Central America as an example. Since 1840, we have had there eleven Ministers, in their order, as follows: STEPHENS, of New-York; HISE, of Kentucky; SQUIER, of New-York; KERR, of Maryland; BORLAND, of Arkansas; JONES, of New-Orleans; WHEELER, of North Carolina; MASLING and CLARKE, of Tennessee; LAMAR, of Texas, and DIMITRY, of Louisiana—all from Slave States, except two! We shall not stop to inquire if these two have not achieved more for the honor and glory of their country than all the rest put together. No man is so ignorant as to be unable to give a ready answer.

In Mexico, the proportion of Northern and Southern representation has been nearly the same; and in both countries, we may add, the results have been nearly the same—namely,—a constant decrease of American influence, and a growing contempt for the American name! To say nothing of the supercilious conduct of SLIDELL in Mexico, the drunken orgies of JONES, LAMAR and DIMITRY, and the simple stupidity and folly of FORSYTH, BORLAND and WHEELER, what has been the policy, or rather the instincts of all these men? Sympathy, and complicity following on it, with fillibusterism, revolution and disorder—whatever might demoralize the countries to which they were accredited, and make them an easy prey to Southern cupidity or ambition!

It is time to change all this. It is time for us to have a settled policy of conciliation, and one tending to a union of interests, if need be of absolute protection, with all the Spanish-American States. Interest, as well as every higher consideration, requires it; and hence, in our estimation, the missions soon to be filled to those States (and the sooner filled the better) are of greater importance than those to Europe. With Europe we have only good relations to retain; with these, we have intimate and permanent ones to build up; with one, little more than a conformity with routine is requisite; with the other we must act as advisers, guides, and, we repeat, if need be, as protectors. Let us, therefore, have our best men, whatever their shades of politics—those best qualified from a knowledge of language, acquaintance of character, experience and general ability—to reorganize our relations and reëstablish our waning influence with the Republics of Spanish America. Their safety and our future prosperity and continental supremacy are staked on the result.

End of the Shepherd Arson Case.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, the Jury in the case of JAMES SHEPHERD, on trial for arson in the first degree, came in, after an absence of twenty hours spent in deliberation, with a verdict of guilty, accompanied by a recommendation to mercy. Let us hope that this may be the last of this apparently interminable case, the prisoner having been in custody more than three years, and three times placed on trial—the Jury in one instance having failed to agree; but on the two other trials finding him guilty, under which verdicts he was twice sentenced to be hung.

The case was one of peculiar aggravation. In June, 1857, SHEPHERD was living in a shanty which he had built, in Fifty-third-street, when one night at 1 o'clock it was burned down; his wife, with whom he did not live happily, perished in the flames, if she had not been previously murdered. The fact that SHEPHERD had been preparing to move to another house in Harlem, and had removed his valuables from the shanty before it was burned, taken in connection with the over-insurance which he had obtained, and with the recently-expired lease of the ground on which it stood, directed suspicion against him as the incendiary.

He was indicted for arson in the first degree, and the District-Attorney, assisted by the indefatigable investigations of Fire-Marshal BAKER, succeeded in obtaining a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hung. As he had no means of employing counsel, the Court had assigned for his defence a very able and experienced criminal practitioner, who, upon exceptions raised during the trial, carried the case to the Supreme Court, where the sentence was affirmed, and thus a second time the prisoner's life declared forfeited. From this decision the counsel appealed to the Court of Appeals, which sustained the decisions of the lower Courts on points of law, but acting under the statute empowering them to decide the facts as well as the law, reversed the judgment on the facts, and ordered a new trial.

The second trial resulted in a disagreement of the jury. The District-Attorney, however, under the strongest conviction of the prisoner's guilt, again brought him to trial, which, after a four days' continuance, and a night spent by the jury in consultation, has resulted in a conviction. But as the penalty for arson has been changed since the first trial, from death to imprisonment for life, the prisoner's neck is safe. His counsel hold, indeed, that he cannot be sentenced at all, in the present condition of the law, inasmuch as it would be unconstitutional to inflict a different punishment from that legally due at the time the offence was committed. On this, as well as other points, the case is to go up again, when, if the appeal is sustained, the prisoner will be retried for the fourth term. Already it has come to be a prevalent notion among the officers of the Court, that "when the District-Attorney has nothing else to do, he busys himself by trying SHEPHERD."

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.—The Albany *Argus* affects to discredit the statements made concerning the plot against Mr. LINCOLN'S life, on the ground that "assassination is not congenial to the American character." As a general statement, this is perfectly true,—but it is none the less true, that in a time of excitement there are many men quite forgetful of their "American character," and ready for any act of crime which the perverted sentiments of a large portion of the people are ready to cover with the garb of patriotism. We have not the slightest doubt that the project of assassinating Mr. LINCOLN has been seriously canvassed by very many persons in different sections of the country,—nor that plans have been laid for its accomplishment.

In regard to the recent alleged conspiracy, we have no doubt of its existence. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states, on what he asserts to be good authority, that Mr. LINCOLN was informed of the conspiracy in Philadelphia on last Thursday, but declined to take any notice of it until urged to do so by Gen. SCOTT, who sent information to Mr. LINCOLN that a club of fifteen persons were sworn to accomplish his assassination. One of the fifteen was a secret agent of the Government, and divulged the plans of the junta as rapidly as they were matured. The correspondent of the *Press* gives nearly the same version of the affair as has been published in the TIMES. We are informed, moreover, that the same information was given to Mr. LINCOLN in this city, by one of the principal officers in ADAMS' Express Company, having been procured incidentally by an experienced and skillful detective in their service.

In addition to these reports, which constituted sufficient warrant for the course pursued by Mr. LINCOLN, the Baltimore *Patriot* confirms the statement of our Washington correspondent, that the authorities of Baltimore advised it. That paper says it has been informed by Marshal KANE himself "that *he advised some of the friends of Mr. Lincoln in Washington*, that it would remove all risk of an attack or indignity to Mr. LINCOLN or others, if they could prevail on him to *waive his passage through the city in a public manner*; and this he did only as a precautionary measure, and not from a belief that Mr. LINCOLN would be insulted, and if it were attempted, that he could not arrest it at once."

The subsequent developments leave no doubt at all that the course pursued by Mr. LINCOLN was eminently prudent and judicious, one saving the country from all risk of an outrage which could not have failed to produce a most disastrous effect, even though unsuccessful in its main object. We have also reason to believe that the Police authorities of our own City had a share in detecting, tracing up, and thwarting the murderous design,—Capt. WALLING, accompanied by detective officers YOUNG, ELDER, SAMSON, and DEVOE, having been stationed on the lookout in Washington and Baltimore for several weeks back, and keeping themselves constantly in communication by telegraph and letter with the Police Headquarters in this City. It is said that one of these officers was the first to obtain definite information of the conspiracy, which he at once communicated to Mr. SEWARD, who laid the same before Gen. SCOTT, giving his authority and citing the proof. It was upon this information that Gen. Scott finally sent the dispatch to Mr. LINCOLN, which induced the abandonment of the design of making a public passage through Baltimore.

THE NO-SUNDAY BILLS NOT REPORTED.—Our telegraphic correspondence from Albany led us into the error of announcing that a Committee of the Assembly had *reported* the bills for repealing the Sunday theatre and liquor laws. We are directly informed by a member of the Committee that no such action has been taken, and that the opponents of the measure will be heard.

The organ of the dram-shop interest, with its accustomed facility of invention, represents "the Sabbatarians as endeavoring, by the aid of a strong lobby, to increase the stringency of the Sunday enactments of last Winter." But it despairs of doing anything "by counter legislation, in the present constitution of the two Houses." "Fanaticism always kills itself by its excesses," adds the remorseful editor, as if conscious, at last, that his libels on our best citizens, his raid on the best interests of society, and his advocacy of the grossest errors in morals, had missed their aim. Religious fanaticism is bad enough, and common enough; but it has been reserved for our day to see it out-Heroded and intensified in fierceness as an *irreligious* foray on public peace and morals. It has thus "killed itself by its excesses." We trust it will have no resurrection.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival Of the Overland Express—$890,000 in Treasure on the Way to New-York—The California News, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The California Pony Express passed here at 5½ o'clock this evening, with the following summary of news for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 13—3:40 P. M.

Arrived, 9th, steamer *St. Louis* from New-York, *via* Valparaiso and Panama, bringing Lady FRANKLIN as a passenger.

Also, arrived, 9th, ship *Jacob Bell*, Hong Kong; 10th, *Eagle Wing*, New-York.

Spoken, per *Eayle Wing*, Dec. 15, ship *Syren*, from Boston for this port; same day, bark *Snap Dragon*, of New-Kork, from Baltimore for Acapulco; Dec. 16, lat. 24, lon. 30, ship *Champion*, SAMPSON, from this port for New-York.

Sailed, 11th, steamer *Golden Age*, for Panama, taking $890,000 in treasure for New-Yofk, and $16,000 for England.

The principal part of the treasure is consigned to:

Wells, Fargo & Co	$169,000
Mr. Davidson	16,000
Sather & Church	96,000
Levi Strauss	53,000
Wm. T. Coleman	50,000

Messrs. Parrott & Co., Lazard Freres, B. B. Hastings, Fritz & Ralstow, and D. O. Mills, each about $30,000.

The following are the passengers for New-York, per the *Golden Age*:

Gen. James Wilson, John B. Reachey, H. T. Hastings, Rev. Dr. Anderson, J. V. Eldridge and family, W. H. Taylor and family, Mrs. Charles Lux, Mrs. Kelly and child, Mrs. Anderson and infant, Mrs. J. P. Hall, Mrs. J. Goodrich, Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. Landar, Dr. Barron, U. S. A., Rodenck Finlay and son, Miss McLean, Chang and Eng families, Mr. Franen, Mr. Jacobson, E. Scuibart, D. Riaenbaum, W. H. Stern, S. Coleman, A. Finder, Julius Cohen, Constant Garing and wife, F. H. Hubley, J. Conrad, A. Birnbaum, Hon. J. E. Holmes, L. Leon, Capt. Crane, Edwin May, J. Sands and wife, G. Cetnell, S. B. Carswell, H. Child, Miss E. Moodey, Henry Mathews and wife, John Hook and family, S. Bonman and family, A. F. Ware, Capt. C. D. Mathew, J. Mathews, son and wife; E. S. Morris, R. G. Moody and wife, J. Richardson Wilde, John Clark, wife and family; H. H. Fossett, Rev. Mr. Patten, E. C. Herrick, Charles Maynard, R. J. Vandewater and wife, J. F. Greely and wife, Mr. Lennie, Mrs. Smalley and family, H. Thompson, Master Joseph Larmie, A. A. Walker and wife, A. Howes, Madam Barley, Patrick Hyin, Henry Menzer, G. W. Juslee, J. P. Wilson, B. H. Bunn, wife and family, G. W. Lichenthaler, D. Johnson, J. John Michael Leon, Mrs. J. G. Bradford, B. Hall, A. Ingersoll, J. C. Irwin, W. K. Powell, Capt. Reidell.

Business is inactive, and nothing has been done this week worth reporting in imported merchandise. The market for Wheat is active, and the sales extensive, at $1 80@$1 85 ₩ the 100 lbs., for export. Some Barley is selling, for New-York, at $1 10@$1 15 for very choice. The ship *Eagle-Wing* is chartered for England, with Flour and Wheat, for $180,000.

More attachments have been issued against TAAFFE, MCCAHILL & Co.

The Pony Express leaving St. Louis Jan. 23, and the one leaving St. Louis Jan. 26, reached San Francisco on the same day, the 10th inst. They arrived at Carson Valley within a few hours of each other. By the last Express Eastern dispatches telegraphed to Fort Kearney, on the 29th ult., were telegraphed from Carson Valley to San Francisco on the morning of the 9th inst., crossing the continent in ten days.

The debate on the Union resolutions, in each branch of the California Legislature, has continued, and the Assembly has finally passed resolutions indorsing the Crittenden Compromise and the views expressed by BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS in opposition to the use of coercive measures. The Democratic papers urged the Senate to concur in the resolution, which is regarded as an indication that the Douglas and Breckinridge wings of the Democratic Party are to unite in one party, as it existed prior to BUCHANAN'S Administration. Several more attempts have been made in the Assembly to concur in the Senate's resolution, fixing the 20th inst. for a Joint Convention to elect a United States Senator, but each time without success. The Republicans and Breckinridge Democrats continue to act together in staving off an election.

News from New-Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The Santa Fé mail with dates to the 28th ult., arrived here to-day.

Business at Santa Fé was extremely dull, except in provisions, which commanded good prices and quick sales.

This mail came in with an escort of soldiers and their stock giving out was the cause of the delay.

The weather on the plains was fine and warm.

Thousands of Indians were seen on the road, and amonst them the Prince of Devils, SANTARAK, the Kiowa Chief. He offered the party no molestation. The conductor says that the commanding officer treats SANTARAK as though he was a great friend to the whites, and for fear he will be shot by those whom he has injured, places a guard over him every night to protect him.

News from Denver City.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

Mr. FROST'S mule train, consisting of five wagons, from St. Josephs for Pike's Peak, passed here early this morning, being the first of the season. The teams were in good condition. Weather clear and warm. The Central Overland and California and Pike's Peak Express coaches, passed here at 8 A. M., with the following:

DENVER, Saturday, Feb. 23.

The mining prospects are daily improving, and quartz mills will soon be turning out considerable gold. Paying diggings are now bring worked along the Platte, a short distance above this city.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

Mr. MANIERRE presented a memorial of the Long Island Railroad Company representing a compliance with the resolutions of the Senate; it requires much labor and expense, and is asking for sufficient time to procure such information. Referred.

The following bills were passed:

To amend the Revised Statutes in respect to highways.

To change the name of the town of Union, in Monroe County, to the name of Hamlin.

To grant certain privileges to the South Side Railroad Company.

The resolution calling upon the Long Island Railroad Company for certain information was, upon motion of Mr. LAWRENCE, rescinded.

A resolution to adjourn at a quarter before 2 o'clock and to hold no further evening session was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Federal Relations was taken up as the special order.

Mr. COLVIN spoke at some length, when the subject was postponed.

Mr. RAMSAY introduced a bill to provide that no person shall be removed from office during the term for which he is elected or appointed, unless for malfeasance, and then only after specific charges have been made and heard before a Justice of the Supreme Court in the District where the act of malfeasance was committed.

Mr. SPINOLA introduced a bill to incorporate the University of Brooklyn.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The Governor presented the memorial of the Legislature of Kansas, setting forth the fact that the people have suffered during the Summer one of the most severe droughts ever known in the history of the country; that not less than 30,000 people are dependent for subsistence on outside resources until next harvest, and that a large amount of seed-wheat, corn and potatoes, will be wanted for early planting; that the great depth of snow covering the dry grass of the prairies causes starvation amongst cattle, and that the condition of the people in the Spring will be helpless, without a liberal and prompt response to this appeal. The Legislature solicit State aid from her sister States, and express her entire confidence that funds committed to the care of the Territorial Relief Committee, of Atchison, will faithfully and equitably distribute all contributions received by them, over the Territory. The memorial is signed by JOHN W. SCOTT, Speaker of the House, Representive W. W. UPDEGRAFF, President of the Council, and is accompanied by a letter of indorsement from Gov. ROBINSON.

The New-York tax-levy, amounting to three millions and four thousand dollars, was sent in by Comptroller HAWS.

The remainder of the session was spent considering the bill on the general orders.

The Capital Punishment bill had progress, and was made the special order for to-morrow evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The session was spent in the consideration of private bills.

The bill to pay the claims of the lessees of the surplus waters of the Erie Canal at Lockport, involving some $300.000 of direct, and opening the door for a large body of other claimants, elicited a long debate, and the enacting clause was stricken out.

No other business of interest was transacted.

Adjourned.

THE NEW-YORK ANNUAL TAX LEVY.

Comptroller HAWS submitted to the House, yesterday, through the Speaker, the annual tax levy for the City and County of New-York. The amount to be raised is not exceeding one million four thousand three hundred and twenty-seven dollars, to be expended as follows:

Advertising	$6,000
Construction of County Jail	25,000
County contingencies	20,000
Construction of new Court house	50,000
Deficiency in taxes	95,000
Election expenses	60,000
Construction of house for detention of witnesses	6,267
Removing incumbrances in harbor	7,500
Interest on loans	90,000
Lighting, cleaning and supplies for county offices	18,000
Officers' and witnesses' fees	40,000
Printing, stationery, &c	10,000
Police fund	300,000
Police contingent and law expenses	11,800
Repairs to books and maps in Reg'er's office.	5,000
Rents	10.000
Salaries—Executive departments	60,850
Salaries of Judiciary	221,370
Supplies for Police	20,140
Support of detained witnesses	6,000
Balance	$1,067,327
Deduct estimated amount of county revenues, applicable to the above	63,000
Total	$1004,327

To provide for deficiency in the actual product of the taxes for 1861, such sum in addition as they deem necessary, not exceeding 3 per cent. of the aggregate amount of said tax.

The bill gives the usual authority for the anticipation of the tax levy, by a loan on County revenue bonds not to be disposed of at less than their par value.

The Ottoe Indian Troubles.

NEBRASKA CITY, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The communication from this place in regard to the Ottoe Indians, published in the papers of the 21st, was erroneous. The Indian Agent, though long confined to his house by serious illness, has, to the letter, followed the instructions of the Department, which he will fearlessly continue to execute, although his own life and the peace of his family have been endangered by the lawless mob. The Indians were uncomplaining, until about thirty of them were induced by a few debased white men to come to this city, knowing the Agent was unable to reach them. The whites were making threats, and not the Indians.

Rhode Island State Conventions.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The Democratic State and District Conventions and the Constitutional Union State and District Conventions met to-day, and adjourned until March 6. No nominations were made.

A strong Union feeling seemed to prevail in both Conventions. The Union Party is the old movement of last Spring, and aims to unite the opponents of the Republican Party and the Conservatives upon a State ticket bearing the names of SPRAGUE and ARNOLD.

Condition of the Illinois Banks.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The State Auditor has been officially notified by the Bank Commissioners that the following Banks have failed to make good their securities under the late call, which expired on the 20th. The following, which include the nine discredited Banks, are put in liquidation:

Bank of Raleigh, Bank of Aurora, State Bank, American Exchange Bank, National Bank, Corn Exchange Bank, Bank of Commonwealth, Southern Bank of Illinois, at Grayville; Bank of Chester, Bank of Pike County, Bank of Quincy, Grand Prarie Bank, Railroad Bank, Merchants' and Drover Bank, Citizens' Bank, Morgan County Bank, Farmers' and Traders' Bank.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The Sunbury and Erie and the tonnage bills have both passed to a second reading, by a working majority, in the Senate, this afternoon. The Senate is engaged to-night in a discussion of the latter.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The Legislature of New-Jersey passed resolutions to-day to meet hereafter at 9 o'clock, A. M., and to adjourn *sine die* on the 8th of March.

The Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

A proclamation has been issued convening Parliament on the 16th of March for the dispatch of business.

Non-Arrival of the Canadian.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Feb. 26—Midnight.

There are no signs of the steamship *Canadian*, from Liverpool, 14th, *via* Londonderry 15th, now due at this port.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Feb. 25.

The screw-steamship *R. R. Cuyler* arrived at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The United States Mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. J. D. PHILLIPS, from New-York, arrived here at 8 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

PRESENT.—Mr. A. COX, of this City, sent a *Union pin* of his own device and manufacture to President LINCOLN and received an acknowledgment in reply. It is a very neat affair.

THE HARRIET LANE.—The United States Revenue cutter *Harriet Lane*, Capt. JOHN FAUNCE, came down from the Navy-yard to-day, and has anchored in the North River.

☞ "An Officer of the Mexican War" must be perfectly aware of the impropriety of asking us to publish the statements which he sends us, without giving us his name. No man should make allegations of so serious a character without being willing to assume the responsibility of them.

Arrivals in the City.

Commodore Armstrong and Commodore Price, of the United States Navy; D. F. Day, of Charleston; T. O. Butler, Canadian Mail Agent; J. L. Merrill, of Exeter, N. H.; G. W. Wright, of California; H. Bancroft, J. D. Osborn, and W. Richards, of Ohio, are at the Astor House.

Hon. E Cook of Iowa; Gen Barnum, of Baltimore; G. W. Moore, of Virginia; R. Retford, of Toronto; R. Johnson of the U. S. A.; A. M. Gilbert, of Utica; and Hon. Chas. Sherrill. G. W. Luther and family; and J. C. Cook, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

R. Pacheco, of California; J. J. Chapin, of Vicksburgh, Va.; A. B. McIlvain, of Oregon; Mark Shilling and J. Wilson, of California; W. W. Lincoln, of Georgia; M. S. Vandevoort, of St. Louis; and S. P. Johnson, of Oswego, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. F. Anderson, of Louisiana; and C. Wilson, of Alabama; E. Lee Childs, of Boston; R. G. Hoffman, of Baltimore; Ives G. Bates, of Boston; A. Talcott, of Brattleboro; and W. Downs Austin, of Dorchester are at the Brevoort House.

R. R. Gilling of Toronto; A. P. Russell, of Ohio; W. Kinney, of Arkansas; J. H. Woodworth, of Chicago; E. Howes, of Boston; Isaac Cushing and W. F. Nichols, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. G. Loomis, of the Army, is at the Albermarle Hotel.

CHARGE OF REVOLT.—JAMES BENNETT and EDWARD CURLEY, two seamen of the ship *Jane M. Thurston*, were Monday committed by United States Commissioner CARROLL, to take their trial upon a charge of revolt. They had some difficulty with the mate while lying in the port of Venice, and in revenge threw him overboard, thus endangering his life.

Do You Want a House, Tenement, Store or SHOP?
Send a shilling line to the SUN!
Have you a HOUSE, TENEMENT, STORE or SHOP to let?
Send a shilling line to the SUN!
Do you want HELP or HANDS of any kind?
Send a shilling line to the SUN!
Do you want a SITUATION?
Send a shilling line to the SUN!
Do you want WORK or CUSTOM?
Send a shilling line to the SUN!
Do you want WORK done CHEAP?
Send a shilling line to the SUN!
Have you anything to SELL CHEAP?
Send a shilling line to the SUN!
Do you wish to buy ANYTHING CHEAP?
Send a shilling line to the SUN!
Have you anything you need the MONEY for?
Send a shilling line to the SUN!
Have you got to go a HOUSE HUNTING? Don't do it, but bring the houses to you, by
Sending a shilling line to the SUN!
Have you LODGINGS to let, or BOARD to offer?
Send a shilling line to the SUN!
Do you want BOARD or LODGINGS?
Send a shilling line to the SUN!
Do you want ANYTHING IN THE WORLD?
SEND A SHILLING LINE TO THE SUN!
IMMENSE ESTABLISHED CITY CIRCULATION.
DAILY AVERAGE FOR 1858.....56,179
DAILY AVERAGE FOR 1859.....61,480
DAILY AVERAGE FOR 1860.....61,565

Immense Sale.
The continued reputation and immense sale of BRANDRETH'S PILLS
prove their general utility. THOUSANDS GIVEN UP TO DIE HAVE BEEN RESTORED BY THEM to robust health.
The thousands who have been thus restored are the best, surest, and most reliable method of rendering their virtues known. The time is at hand when the whole world will concede that
BRANDRETH'S PILLS
are the best and surest purgative, and most certain curer of all acute diseases, and most speedy easers of pain, whether present in the head, in the lungs in the bowels, in the muscles, or bones. And because they always
ABSTRACT ACRIMONIOUS MATTERS FROM THE BLOOD,
which are the cause of pain. Those having painful affections, or whose health is feeble, should give heed.
Sold at 25 cents per box, with full particulars, at
294 CANAL-ST.,
and NO. 4 UNION-SQUARE.

I. U. Silleck & Co., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of Gent's Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker-knit, lambs' wool, silk, merino and cashmere Undershirts and Drawers, Half-hose, &c. Also, a handsome selection of Cardigan Jackets and Traveling Shirts of various colors.
Particular attention given to Shirts made to order rom measure.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor-House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins, Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown, no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

1861. Spring Styles 1861.
LEARY & CO.'S Successors, HUNT & DUSENBURY, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House,
Will introduce on SATURDAY, March 2, (in addition to their standard Hat,) a new quality of Fine Silk Hat.
PRICE, $3 75

1861.—McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts, ready-made, all sizes, or made to measure in the best manner; store No. 269 Greenwich st., corner Murray. Also, Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description for Spring wear.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Gifford's Homeopathic Specific Remedies are used with great success. The list comprises remedies for nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to. Price 25 cents per box.
PHILIP LEE, Proprietor, No. 562 Broadway

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular, 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Take Physical Exercise at Wood's Gymnasium, at No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Open day and evening.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed, in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Moldavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond st.

MARRIED.

CURTIS—LEWIS.—In this City, on Monday Feb. 25, at the Washington-square Methodist Episcopal Church by Rev. Thomas Maclarlan, B. FRANK CURTIS to EFFIE LEWIS, third daughter of Joseph C. and Euphemia Lewis, all of this City.

THORNE—BENSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 23, by Rev. Robert G. Dickson, OGDEN H. THORNE to EMILY M. BENSON, both of Brooklyn.

LAFORGE—PECK.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 26, by Rev. Joel H. Linsley, D. D. Mr. BORUP S. LAFORGE, of this city, to Mrs. SUSAN PECK, of Greenwich, Conn., daughter of the late Nathan Peck.

DIED.

GRISWOLD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 26, of disease of the heart STEPHEN, only son of Dr. Stephen and Cornelia K. Griswold, in the 4th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services, at No. 581 Hudson-st., this (Wednesday) evening, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, without further invitation.

STONEBRIDGE.—In this City on Monday, Feb. 25, WM. STONEBRIDGE, a native of England, aged 76 years and 21 days.
His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 312 Spring-st., on Thursday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

JENKINS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 26, JEREMIAH F. JENKINS, in the 73d year of his age.
His funeral will take place at Trinity Church, on Thursday, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., where his friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

JAFFRAY.—In this City, on Monday Feb. 25, MARY O'NEIL, wife of Clifford D. Jaffray, of this City, in the 22d year of her age.
Her remains will be removed to Greenwood Cemetery this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M., from the residence of C. C. Haskell, Esq., No. 122 West 48th-st.

STARIN.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 24, suddenly, AGNES A., youngest daughter of J. N. Starin, of Auburn, N. Y., in the 19th year of her age.
The remains will be taken to Auburn for interment.

ROWLAND.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 23, of inflammation of the lungs, PAULINE, daughter of Wm. S. and Pauline Rowland, aged 12 months and 18 days.
Her remains will be taken to Fairfield, Conn., for interment.

FRENCH.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 25, after a short illness, MARY FRENCH, beloved wife of Charles A. French, in the 44th year of her age.
The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) from her late residence, No 186 Wooster st., at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend, without further notice.
☞ California papers please copy.

CRAIG.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 24, HARRIET R., wife of James J. Craig.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son in law, Howard R. Martin, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., from her late residence 126 West 23d-st.

MCCONKEY.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 25, ELIZABETH MCCONKEY, widow of the late Thomas McConkey, aged 62 years.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 346 10th-av., without further invitation.

MOORE.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 24, Mr. JOSEPH MOORE, aged 54 years 2 months and 16 days.
The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Charter Oak Lodge No. 249 F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 Barrow-st., on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock.

PRETERRE.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 25, Dr. PETER A. PRETERRE, a native of France, and for the last 33 years a resident of this City, aged 82 years.
Funeral services will be held at the house of his son, Dr. P. A. Preterre, No. 515 Pearl-st., on Wednesday, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M. His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend, without any further invitation.

HAVILAND.—On Monday, Feb. 25, after a short illness, REBECCA, wife of Robert B. Haviland.
Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, on Fourth Day, (Wednesday,) 27th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from Friends' Meeting House, Schermerhorn, near Smith st., Brooklyn.

DESABAYE.—On Monday, Feb. 25, GUSTAVUS DESABAYE, formerly of St. Domingo, and for many years a resident of this City, aged 69 years.
His friends, and those of Mme. Chegaray, his sister, are invited to attend his funeral service, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d-st., on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock precisely.

MACKINTOSH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 26, of scarlet fever, WALTER, youngest son of Edward P. and Kate D. Mackintosh, aged 2 years and 3 months.
The funeral will take place on Thursday, Feb. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents.

TANNER.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, CHARLES R. TANNER, aged 31 years and 1 month.
☞ New London, Conn., papers please copy.

SHAW.—At Seamen's Retreat, Staten Island, on Friday, Feb. 22, of diphtheria, J. AUGUSTA SHAW, aged 38 years.
☞ Boston and Lowell papers please copy.

BRIANT.—In Springfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 26, FANNY BRIANT, daughter of the late Simeon Briant, in the 73d year of her age.
The funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian Church, in Springfield, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, 28th inst. The cars by Morris and Essex Railroad leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 11½ A. M. for Milburn, and return at 3½ P. M.

BISHOP.—In Granville, Washington County, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 24, of congestion of the brain, Hon. ISAAC W. BISHOP, aged 57 years.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Deane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 147, Feb. 26, 1861.
44, 24, 71, 28, 67, 46, 1, 5, 68, 49, 19, 47.
Class No. 148, Feb. 26, 1861.
2, 12, 53, 4, 6, 42, 35, 1, 14, 20, 15, 58, 63, 37.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 26, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

A SOOTHING LETTER.
GEORGE A. FOWLER of Guilford, writes under date June 12, 1860:
Permit me to say to you that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time in a thirty-five years' drug business that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parent and nurses, affording quietude and relief without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Here you have that old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP never fails to give immediate relief.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by all Druggists throughout the United States.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is, the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "Cordials" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D's, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.
When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
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EXCITEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS' SALE OF FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
AT No. 659 BROADWAY, opposite Bond-st.,
Sign of the Lady in the Window.
$200,000 WORTH ON EXHIBITION,
AND YOUR CHOICE FOR $1.
For a few days longer.
This magnificent stock comprises the finest and largest selection of Foreign and American fine Gold and Plated Jewelry, consisting in part of Coral, Garnet, Ruby, Mosaic, Torquoise, Cameos, Brilliants, Jet Stone Onyx, Carbuncles, Emeralds, Lavas, Enameled Sets, Bracelets, Bands Chain Bracelets, Neck, Fob and Curb Chains, Crosses, Rings, Armlets Seals, Pins, Keys, together with an endless assortment of a thousand and one things too numerous to mention, such as are usually kept in a first-class Broadway establishment.
Call early and select for yourselves.
YOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR.
Empire One Dollar Establishment,
No. 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
G. W. HILL,
Manufacturers' Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The members of the Elm Park Association will please meet at the Club House in 8th-av., between 130th and 131st sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 P. M.
By order of MORGAN L. MOTT, President.

"DO YOU WANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES?"—Will make the beard grow on the most smooth and beardless face six weeks after the first application. My Onguent has now been before the public for eight years; it never has been known to fail, or stain or injure the skin. It is the only known thing that will really force the beard to grow. I send it to any address in the United States by mail, postage free. Price $1.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND DR. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment. It will not cure everything, as most patent medicines do, but it will cure, positively, Rheumatism, Colic, Dysentery, Toothache, Headache, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. Price 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

NEW BOOKS.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF OUR COUNTRY.
A BOOK FOR THE TIMES.

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AN ABRIDGMENT
OF THE
DEBATES OF CONGRESS,
From 1789 to 1850.
Now complete in 16 volumes. Price $3 a volume in cloth; $3 50 law binding.

Edited by Hon. THOMAS HART BENTON.

The debates of Congress form a history of the application of the principles of the Constitution of the United States to the interests of the people. During the brief period embraced in these debates this country has risen from a humble, unknown Power to the first rank among nations. Such a splendid march is an event destined to be always of momentous interest in the history of mankind. How was it done? Upon what liberal and magnanimous principles was the Government founded? How were these principles applied to social affairs? What were the struggles for ascendency they encountered from the foes of the people? Did fierce party contests rage and shake the Temple of Liberty? How did firm and how did weak hands hold the reins of power? Did corruption venture forth with her polluting feet? Such are a few of the questions mankind, in all future ages, will ask respecting this political miracle of our day. To these Debates and this Abridgment, they must look for satisfaction. How much greater interest do these questions possess for us than for men of any future time? Under the great light of constitutional liberty we live, and while enjoying the warmth of its genial rays, we exclaim, with sincere hearts, *esto perpetua*. Have we prepared ourselves to understand the great political principles so as to aid in their future development, and pass them forward laden with blessings to future generations? The immediate service which the volumes of this Abridgment would be to the Union, was a constant belief of its distinguished Author.
It is only in this work that the Debates of Congress are accessible to the people at large: in the original form they consist of a hundred volumes, costing, when obtainable, not less than $500.
"Every shade of political opinion is represented, every principle of political economy discussed, every fallacy of theorists laid open to discussion. No question on national subjects is ever presented to the public, without first having a thorough and exhausting examination here."
The most solid merit of this work is that it furnishes a living, breathing panorama of the times; showing the steps by which the nation has steadily advanced in prosperity and power, and expounding in a clear and perspicuous light to the statesman, the lawyer, the politician, the scholar, and the citizen at large, the political progress of the country.
The compiler of these volumes was, to his own and the country's honor, identified with the political history of the United States; a man above all others, best adapted for this great enterprise. His knowledge of our political history was more comprehensive and thorough than that of any other man living. His memory was wonderfully stored; and he possessed in an extraordinary degree, the rare and statesman like faculty of systematizing facts.
He has performed his task with signal ability, and conceded impartiality; magnanimously ignoring all predilections, prejudices, and enmity, and thus furnishing to the American people the greatest political textbook of the age. Our most distinguished statesmen have bestowed upon it their unqualified approval and commendation. Col. Benton lived to complete his part of the work up to 1850. Each volume contains a full and accurate index, so that any subject may be easily found.
To Public and Private Libraries it is an indispensable accessory. Statesmen, legislators, and all persons engaged in public and political life, will find these volumes to be a repository of information and knowledge, which they can obtain from no other source. The work is in every respect entitled to the most liberal patronage, and should occupy a place in the library or archives of every State in the Union, as the best memorial of the rise and progress of the country, and the record of the lives and history of its best and greatest men.
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PHILP'S WASHINGTON DESCRIBED.
This is the only complete Guide-Book to the National Capital ever published. The volume contains a comprehensive history of the city from its earliest settlement to the present time, with every important event connected with it as the seat of Government. Also elaborate descriptions of the various public buildings, reliable information in respect to all the Departments of the Government, mode of transacting business with the public officers, the etiquette of official intercourse, description of the places of interest in the vicinity, &c., &c.
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An original work on Nervous Debility, and other affections of importance to the sexes, by C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*. The treatment laid down in this book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1.
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The March No. of
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Contains a Description of the Seat of Government, with three engravings, together with all the Running Time-Tables of Railways, and 100 Maps. Price 25 cents.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price.
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AMPLY REWARDED.—The reward of using Messrs. E. CHAMBERLIN & CO.'S (Boston) CONCENTRATED LEAVEN will be light, nutricious bread, cakes, rolls and pastry. We were induced to try it, and our verdict is, that it is "just the nicest" preparation ever discovered.
For sale by all the principal Grocers and Druggists.
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A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen Shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.
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Has removed his office to No. 87 Prince-st., near Broadway. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M.

DR. POWELL RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES to his patients and the public that he has associated with himself Dr. H. J. PHILLIPS, late Army Surgeon, who has had great experience in the Crimea and elsewhere.
Dr POWELL can be consulted, as heretofore for the past twenty years on all diseases of the Eye and Ear, and Dr. PHILLIPS on all Surgical and Medical cases, at No. 832 Broadway, above 12th-st.

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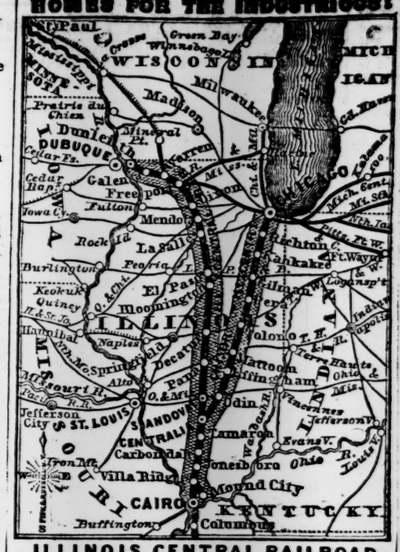

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TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARDS,
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LONG CREDITS AND AT LOW PRICES,

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The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the
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Which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverance and industry, to provide comfortable and permanent homes for themselves and families with, comparatively speaking, very little capital:

LANDS OF ILLINOIS.
No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois. There is no portion of the world where all the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, corn and wheat, as the prairies of Illinois.

RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS.
The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty millions of people.

EASTERN AND SOUT

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LANDS IN IOWA.

WHEREAS, The De Moine Navigation and Railroad Company, by its President, Edwin C. Litchfield, and Treasurer, W. B. Welles, by a certain deed of trust dated the 6th day of April, 1856, sold and conveyed to the subscribers, Charles Mason and H. Scott Howell, the following described lands in the State of Iowa:

COUNTY OF	DESCRIPTION.	Section.	Township.	Range	No. of Acres.
Wappello..	Southeast, Northeast.	3	72	15	40
Wappel...	South half, Northwest	5	72	15	80
Wappello..	Northeast, Northeast.	29	72	15	40
Wappello..	Northeast, Southeast.	25	72	15	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	9	64	11	40
Van Buren	Northeast, southwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	Southeast, Northwest	27	70	11	40
Van Buren	North half	31	70	11	322.11
Davis.....	North half, Southeast	5	70	12	80
Davis.....	Southwest, southwest	9	70	12	40
Davis.....	Southeast, Southeast.	13	70	12	40
Davis.....	Northwest, Southeast	9	70	12	40
Mahaska..	Southeast Northwest	7	74	17	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northeast	25	75	17	40
Mahaska..	Southeast, Southeast.	31	74	16	40
Mahaska..	Northwest, Northwest	29	74	17	40

Making, in all, 1,002 11-100 acres, in trust, to secure the payment of seven notes of said Company, all dated Jan. 1, 1856, and all payable to the order of O. H. P. Scott on or before the 17th day of January, 1861—one for $2,000, one for $1,000, one for $2,100, one for $294, and two others for $500 each, as same became due.

And whereas said deed of trust provides that if said notes are not paid when due, that said subscribers should sell said lands at Keokuk, Iowa, after advertisement as therein provided.

Now, the said notes being unpaid, notice is hereby given that we will sell said lands above described, at public auction, at the Court house Building in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 26th day of March, at about 2 o'clock P. M., A. D. 1861, to the highest bidder, for cash, and will execute a deed or deeds to the purchaser thereof.

CHARLES MASON, Trustee.
H. SCOOT HOWELL, Trustee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF 71 VALUABLE LOTS,
Belonging to the estate of D. Fanshaw, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 2ND-AV.—4 lots on the southeast cor. of 89th-st.
On 80TH-ST.—5 lots, south side, adjoining above in rear.
On 5TH-AV.—4 lots on southeast corner of 91st-st.
On 91ST-ST.—6 lots, south side, adjoining above in rear.
On 41ST-ST.—2 lots, south side, between 4th and Madison avs.
On 105TH-ST.—20 lots, north side, 100 ft. east of 5th-av.
On 106TH ST.—(100 ft. wide)—23 lots, south side, 100 ft. east of 5th-av.
On 108TH-ST.—7 lots, south side, bet. 3d and 4th avs.

25 per cent can remain for 5 or 7 years.

EVERY LOT OFFERED WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE!

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

By order of
WM. FORRESTER and
A. L. SHEPMAN,
Executors Estate of D. Fanshaw, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

"THE ALBEMARLE HOTEL."

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

THE SPLENDID

Five-story and attic white marble building and plot, situated on the northwest corner of Broadway and 24th-st., opposite the

"FIFTH-AV. HOTEL" and MADISON-SQUARE,

and known as the ALBEMARLE HOTEL.

Size of plot, 163 feet 9 inches front on Broadway, 117 feet 11¾ inches on 24th-st., 86 feet 2 inches on the west side, and 79 feet 1½ inches on the north side, with 5 feet court yard on 24th-st.

TERMS LIBERAL.

The Surveyor's drawing of the above property can be seen at No 7 Pine-st., where maps can be had.

"THE ASTORIA GAS WORKS."

Including land, buildings, mains, metres, and valuable village contracts for a long term of years, &c.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 67, inclusive; and whereas the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D., 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41), the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad, then owned, or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

Dec. 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT NEW-BRUNSWICK AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, March 12, 1861, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Hotel of Silas Hall, in the City of New-Brunswick, N. J., will be sold to the highest bidder, a beautiful country seat, the residence of the late Nicholas Wyckoff, lying between the Trenton Turnpike and Cedwise-avenue, within the corporate limits. The farm consists of 16 18,100 acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, upon which is a large new double frame dwelling-house, with double parlors, sitting-room, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen on the first floor, and five handsome bedrooms on the second floor. Carriage-house, stable and other out buildings are all in excellent order. The premises are tastefully laid out with fruit and forest trees. It is well calculated for a gentleman doing business in this City, it being within five minutes' ride of the Railroad station, to and from which are eight trains daily. For beauty, healthfulness and convenience of location this place is surpassed by few, and offers an opportunity rarely met with. For further particulars, inquire of PETER P. RUYTON, ISAAC C. WOORHIES, JOHN STOLOFF, Commissioners, New-Brunswick, or of ABRAHAM REAMER, No. 56 Broadway, New-York.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post office, a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale; consisting of 3 rich carved rosewood parlor suites, 2 ditto R. W. library and dining room ditto, carved rosewood etageres, statuary marble-top bureaus, washstands and centre-tables, rosewood hat racks, black walnut hall-stand and chairs, mahogany wardrobes, bookcases, sofas and chairs, painted cottage suite, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c.; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c., &c. Also, about 150 pairs of fine painted, gilt and plain window shades, being the balance of a manufacturer's stock. Also, a large and well assorted stock of silver plated ware, all of the latest designs and best quality plate embracing tea sets, urns, ice pitcher, cake baskets, butter coolers, goblets, spoons, forks, knives, &c., of all sizes, the stock of a Maiden lane manufacturer. Also, office furniture.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, 1861, at 12 o'clock, in front of Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, a pair of dark bay Morgan mares, 15½ hands high, 6 and 7 years old, well matched, half-sisters, stylish and free drivers in single or double harness; can trot together in about four minutes, and both excellent saddle mares, and warranted sound and kind. Also, an open Brett, nearly new, has been used but three months, was built to order by one of the best City builders; also, a set of double S. P. harness, in good order. City made; also, a bay horse, 16 hands high, 8 years old, sound and kind in all harness.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FIRST CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. & F. H. S HENCK will sell, on THURSDAY, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, the above elegant first-class household furniture, consisting in part, of elegant rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin damask, brocatel and reps; elegantly carved rosewood etageres, of new and exquisite designs; secretary and library bookcases, carved rosewood and oak buffets, extension tables, dining-room chairs and sofas, elegantly carved rosewood bedsteads, marble top bureaus, washstands and commodes; do. of black walnut finished in oil; rosewood and mahogany armour glass pier glasses, elegant mahogany chamber, parlor and dining-room furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 304 Mulberry-st., Wesley-place, near Bleecker-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor furniture covered with brocatel, pier mirrors, centre and side tables, rosewood piano, 6¾ octave made to order, gilt cornices, lace window curtains, mahogany hair cloth rockers, chairs, mahogany card tables, mahogany dressing bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, immediately after the sale of furniture, the house and lot, No. 304 Mulberry-st., Wesley place, near Bleecker-st. The house, 30 feet 3 inches front by 50 deep, lot 85 feet deep; house substantially built, 3 story, attic, basement and sub-cellar, with gas, Croton water baths, sewers, &c.; $7,000 or $8,000 can remain on bond and mortgage—rents now for $1,100. Terms—10 per cent on day of sale, balance on delivery of deed.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, AT 10 o'clock in front of salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., a fine, stylish bay horse, 7 years old, 15¾ hands high, warranted sound, kind, and a fast trotter; also, one light one-seat road-wagon, built to order, and harness, but little used.

ALSO,

A variety of top and no top buggies, rockaways, &c., new and second-hand; double and single harness, robes, blankets, halters, whips, &c.

A. S RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 41 Cortland-st., comprising a large and full assortment of Spring Goods, and will be sold in lots to suit the City and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Fresh seasonable goods for City and country trade.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS EXTRA LARGE HOUSE ON 23D-ST. AT AUCTION.—In consequence of the owner going abroad, E. H LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 8, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

EAST 23D-ST.—The valuable four-story brown-stone front house and lot No 69 east 23d-st., north side, near 4th av.; the house is 25 by about 40 feet, with three-story extension; very complete, in perfect order, and tastefully decorated; all the modern improvements throughout; elegant marble mantels; $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Lot 28x110 feet. Possession April 24. For cards of admission and full particulars, apply at the auctioneers' office, or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MISS BUSHNELL
Has located on Murray Hill Parks,
Nos. 11 and 13, between 34th and 35th sts, where she has suites and single rooms to rent.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET rooms, or suites of rooms to single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, with board. Our house is first class; has every modern improvement; pleasantly located; convenient to cars and stages. Call at No. 412 West 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and extension, and one or two single rooms, to let, to gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, on second and third floors; house first-class; family small; dinner at 2; near stage and railroad. Apply at 28 9th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE ROOMS WITH full or partial board, may be procured in a very pleasant neighborhood by calling at No. 163 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN WISHing board in a private family may be accomodated at No. 129 East 32d-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with a neatly-furnished room, with board, in a small, genteel private family, location within ten minutes' walk of either Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. References required. Address T. H., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two gentlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms, furnished or not, at No. 127 Clinton-st. References required

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENtleman can obtain board in a private family, where all the comforts of a home may be enjoyed, by applying at No. 28 Livingston-st, convenient to the ferries.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—NEar two gentlemen can receive partial board with handsomely furnished rooms and all the comforts of a home, in a house containing all the modern improvements, where only a few select persons are taken. Address, with name and place of interview, COMFORT, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen can be accommodated with board at No 34 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, (fronting on Willow, entrance at the side on Cranberry,) one block from Columbia, and convenient to Wall and Fulton ferries; modern improvements in the house.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOMS, FROM MAY 1, in a private family, where no other boarders or not more than two are taken, for a family of five adults; two large and one small bedroom and parlor required; rooms unfurnished; neighborhood genteel; location between 8th and 23d sts., Broadway and 8th-av. The best of reference given and required. Terms must be reasonable. Address, with particulars, B., No. 50 24-place, Brooklyn, L. I.

A SMALL FAMILY, WHO OWN A HOUSE, with the modern improvements, and therefore are exempt from moving, wish to let several neat and genteelly furnished rooms with board to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives at No. 212 Madison st., between Jefferson and Clinton-sts.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, in a small private family, who would have no other boarders. Breakfast and tea only required, with a comfortable room. Will pay for suitable accommodations $35 per month. References exchanged. Address S. L. G., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with pleasant front rooms on the second and third floor, in a private house where a few other boarders are taken; house has all the modern improvements, and is convenient to the cars and stages. Call at No. 34 King-st.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A LARGE ROOM HAVing bath, hot and cold water connecting, and pleasantly located, at No. 25 Concord-st.; suitable for two single gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a gentleman, wife, and two sisters, above 14th-st., and between 3d and 7th avs. Terms must be moderate. Address W. M., Box No. 2,942 Post-office.

A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS, FRONT, ON second floor, can be obtained with board, on very advantageous terms, by immediate application at No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Also accommodation for a few gentlemen, with full or partial board.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 8th-st., a handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with full board, to let. Also, single rooms. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

HOTELS.

TRAVELERS!

Drive direct to the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner of Houston-st., conducted on the European plan. Good fare, good rooms, prompt attendance and moderate charges. Single rooms, 50c., 75c. and $1 per day. Meals as ordered. All the appointments of the best hotels, and heated throughout by steam.

SAMUEL E. MEAD, Proprietor.

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE ADDITION to this hotel being completed, with superior accommodations for ladies and gentlemen, will be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 18. The house is complete in all its appointments, and it is the intention of the proprietors to make it worthy the patronage of the traveling public.

H. D. PARKER
JOHN F. MILLS,

MUSICAL.

BANJO TAUGHT,
BY THE
CHAMPION BAJOIST,
GEORGE C DOBSON.

Mr. DOBSON will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient player in twelve lessons. Terms for the course $5 in advance. Mr. Dobson can be seen every Monday and Thursday afternoons, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, when all of the necessary arrangements can be made. All persons sending their address to Box No. 23 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to

G. C. DOBSON.
No. 150 Varick-st.,
New-York.

PIANOS—PIANOS,
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES.
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome st

PIANOS, MELODEONS, & ALEXANDER ORGANS. and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music-books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desks, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

30 PIANOS, TO BE SOLD, WITHOUT RESERVE, at extremely low prices, below cost, to avoid auction sales. These pianos are made in the best manner, full iron frame, with all modern improvements, patent damper and fully warranted. $200 pianos for $155, $380 pianos, splendidly carved, for $190, etc. Such bargains have never been offered before. Apply to J. & C. FISCHER No. 806 Broadway, near 14th st.

MR. NUGENT, PROFESSOR OF THE PIAno-forte, Harmony and Composition, having recently arrived from London, begs to announce that he intends to resume his professional engagements, and may be applied to at his residence, No. 21 24-av., on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2 till 4 P. M., or any letters desiring interviews, &c., will be punctually attended to.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANO, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest cash. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music Store, No. 329 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS SOPRANO, singer with an Episcopal choir, Brooklyn preferred. Address B. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office. Also a few pupils for the piano and singing. Terms from $15 to $20 per quarter. Address as above.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND MELODEONS for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS in the Bible House, 8th-st., cor 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute. Prices $50, $75, $100, $125, $150 to $500.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

JIG-DANCING TAUGHT—BY A PROFIcient teacher; the pupil guaranteed proficient in one course of lessons for $4; each lesson to consist of three steps; quadrille jig steps taught also. Address G. CLINTON, Box No 211 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.

We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for, FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in this City. We have also on hand and making to order, FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices

MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., 1st door east of Broadway.

DRY GOODS

GREAT REDUCTION
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
Corner of Grand-st.

In order to close our present
LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK,
WE
HAVE REDUCED OUR PRICES
FROM 10 TO 25 PER CENT., AND ARE NOW OFFERING
GREAT BARGAINS
IN FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS
of every description.

Particular attention is invited to our Stock of
DRESS GOODS,
DRESS SILKS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
And purchasers may rely upon getting Desirable Goods
AT PRICES
LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
Also, at Stores
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 47 AND 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Are now offering to wholesale and retail purchasers,
A LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK
OF
LACE, MUSLIN, AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
DRAPERY, MUSLIN AND VESTIBULE LACES,
All of which they will dispose of
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED,
ORGANDIES,
PRINTED JACONETS,
BAREGES,
GRENADINES,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
Also, a large stock of Goods suitable for
STREET AND TRAVELING DRESSES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.
IN RE, HENRY ROBINSON AND ANOTHER
AGAINST
GEO. BULPIN AND OTHERS.

BANKRUPTCY OF
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No. 361 Broadway, New-York.

The injunction in the above case having been dissolved this day by his Honor Judge Leonard (vide Supreme Court Record, Feb. 13, 1861)
THE RESIDUE
of the effects of the above bankrupts will be submitted for sale to the public
AT ONE-HALF THE COST
ON IMPORTATION AND MANUFACTURE,
TO CLOSE THE ESTATE.
FURS WILL BE SOLD VERY CHEAP

500 Misses' and children's Cloaks at 62½c., $3, $2 and $3—many worth three times the amount.
500 Ladies' Spring and Summer Cloaks at $2 $3, $4 worth $5 to $12.
300 Ladies' Arab Cloaks, $5 and $6—worth $12 to $20.
250 Ladies' Traveling Suits complete, Robe and Cloak, $3 30, $4 50 and $2 50—worth $10 to $16.
7,000 Yards Materials for suits, from 9c to 35c. per yard—all at one-half the cost of importation.
100 Lyons Velvet Cloaks at $16 50, $20, $24, $30—worth from $30 to $60.
500 Winter Cloaks in Black Beaver and other cloths, at prices ranging from $6 to $20—all reduced,
450 Fine French Lace Mantillas and Points, of fashionable shape and design at prices which will well repay an investment at this early season
A miscellaneous collection, including odd Cloaks, Remnants Cloth and Velvet, Trimmings, Fringes and Laces, worthy the attention of Storekeepers and Mantilla Manufacturers, will be closed out at any sacrifice.

THE STORE TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE

THE BANKRUPT SALE
OF
BUDPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
At No. 361 Broadway.

BRILLIANTS, WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BRILLIANTS, WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BRILLIANTS, WEDNESDAY MORNING,
AT 9 CENTS, AT ONLY 9 CENTS,
AT 9 CENTS, AT ONLY 9 CENTS,
AT 9 CENTS, AT ONLY 9 CENTS,
A YARD.
A YARD.
A YARD.

I shall sell 1,000 pieces of FRENCH and ENGLISH BRILLIANTS, fine quality, on
WEDNESDAY
AT 9 CENTS.
REMEMBER
BRILLIANTS, ON WEDNESDAY MORNING,
AT 9 CENTS A YARD.

(Others sell the same at 19 to 12½.) I shall sell at 9 cents a yard.

1,000 Dozen ALL LINEN NAPKINS, $1 per dozen—One Dollar a dozen.

(O hers sell them at $1 25 per dozen.) I shall sell them at $1 per dozen.

R. H. MACY,
6th-av., corner 14th-st.

TO MEET THE GREAT DEMAND FOR
CHEAP GOODS,
AT PANIC PRICES,
JAMES GRAY & CO. have made a still further
REDUCTION IN PRICES
on the following goods:
DRESS SILKS, PLAIN AND FANCY,
MOURNING GOODS,
POULT DE CHEVRE,
in great variety, suited to the present season.
ALL-WOOL MUSLIN DE LAINES,
best quality imported,
REDUCED FROM 37c. to 40c.
J. G. & CO. invite special attention to their entire
STOCK OF PARIS DRESS GOODS,
all of which is offered at the very lowest
CASH PRICES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES
REDUCED
From 20 to 30 per cent. below
COST OF IMPORTATION.
JAMES GRAY & CO invite special attention to their magnificent assortment of the above goods, comprising the latest Paris styles, to which are added many novelties of their own manufacture, all of which will be sold at
VERY LOW PRICES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

OPERA CLOAKS, $10.
OPERA CLOAKS.
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway,
May be found the best assortment of Opera Cloaks in this City.
Having a constant demand for them,
Our stock is changed daily,
Thus giving us an opportunity to offer
A fresh-made Opera Cloak
To every customer.

AN IMMENSE DISCOUNT.

White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$3 75
White French China Dinner Set, 130 pieces	25 00
Gold Band French China Tea Sets 44 pieces	5 50
Gold and Colored French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	8 00
Gold Band French China Dinner Sets, 107 pieces	46 75

SEVENTY-FIVE
Fancy French China Dinner Sets, ranging in price from $50 to $40 00
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen, (a new lot, and richly worth $3) 1 75
Cut Glass Decanters, the pair 3 00
Colored Bohemian Glass Finger-Bowls, the dozen 1 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen 4 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen 4 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen 2 00
Silver-plated Ice-Pitchers, each 7 00
Silver-plated Casters, 6 cut bottles 4 25
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces 8 00
Ivory-handle Dinner Knives, the dozen 4 50
Ivory-handle Tea Knives, the dozen 4 00

Also, a fresh arrival of Iron-stone China from the celebrated manufacturers, Messrs. John Maddock and Sons, Staffordshire England, will be offered during the present week at most inviting prices.

ON MONDAY, March 4,
We will exhibit our new Spring styles of
GAS FIXTURES,
Embracing designs entirely new and of handsome. These goods have been produced on account of the deranged state of affairs, at astonishingly low prices. We intend to
SELL THEM ACCORDINGLY.
Everybody in want of
CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS, &c., &c.,
Will favor their own interest by examining the above.
W. J. F. DAILY & CO.,
No 631 Broadway.

TO CASH AND SHORT-TIME BUYERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Offer
150 cases Full Madder Prints,
Fine quality, only 5½c. net.
Also, a large assortment of
Tacony, Sprague's, Donnell's, Pacific,
&c., &c.,
At equally low prices.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received her new Spring stock and is offering nicefitting corsets at $1; also, two case Paris Werlys, at very reduced prices. Corsets made to order. Handsome skirts on hand and made to order, from $1, warranted. N. B.—Alexandre's celebrated gloves. No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY, FEB. 25,
AT RETAIL,
Their entire
SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
FRENCH, GERMAN AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,
VIZ:
SILKS, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS,
BRILLIANTS, CALICOS, &c., &c.

These goods have been selected with great care for the City Trade, and, for novelty and extent, cannot be surpassed. CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

1. A large double cottage house with table, carriage-house and 15 City lots, well stocked with fruits and flowers, on the road leading to Bergen Point, 1½ miles from Jersey City Ferry, overlooking New-York Bay, &c. Price $15,000; terms easy.

2. A small two-story house, near the above, with four City lots. Rent $300.

3. A four story brick house in Grand-st., Jersey City. Price $8 000. Rent $600.

4. A three story and basement house in West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rent $350.

5. Several lots in Brooklyn for sale or exchange for other property.

Real estate taken charge of and rents collected by
WM H. BELL, Attorney-at-law,
No. 55 John st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE SUBscriber, wishes to dispose of his property, on which he now resides, consisting of his dwelling and about 13 acres of choice land, with good buildings and fruit in abundance

Also, a fine water privilege, (buildings destroyed by fire;) it encompasses about two acres, has a permanent stone dam, foundation of mill building 36x18, and iron water wheel in good order. Also, a double tenant house. It is a desirable location for a paper mill, or any other manufacturing business. Will be sold separate or together, or exchanged for goods suitable for a country store. For particulars, apply to ROBERT CORNELL, Harts Village, Dutches Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE FRONT house in East 23d-st., four-story, 23 feet wide, and finished in a costly manner, with an extended back building three-stories high, lot 110 feet deep. For cards to view the house, and further particulars, inquire of WM. P. POWERS, No. 164 Broadway; or HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., (No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.)

FOR SALE—THREE BRICK STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19, and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 ft. 1½ inches by 13 ft. 5½ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone front houses, Nos. 45 and 47 East 69th-st., 5th av. and Lexington ave., replete with the modern improvements, erected, built, and finished in the best manner, and on one of the best sites in the City. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—TWO NEW FIRST-class modern houses on Brooklyn Heights, Nos. 52 and 54 Columbia-st. overlooking the Bay and the North and East Rivers. Apply to S. HENDLY, Brooklyn, or address Major THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT NO. 172 Henry-st. House 26 feet front, 45 feet deep, two stories, with finished attic, bath tub, gas and water throughout; lot 100 feet deep, with garden, grape vines, &c. Apply to S. CLARK, No. 51 Freeman-st.

$4,500 CASH—$2,500.—FOR SALE BY A Broker.—The house and lot No 239 7th-st; house 3-story and basement, brick. This place is decidedly cheap. Apply at 1 P. M. 60 CITY, No. 155 Bowery corner of Broome-st. New-York, from 12 to 3.

FOR SALE—A SUBSTANTIAL WELL BUILT two-story frame house, 35 feet square, piazza front and rear, filled in with brick, marble mantels, kitchen; furnace and gas; stable, with four lots 25x80 each, 6 or 8 if required; price $7,500; $1,500 down, balance remain for a term of years. Gates-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of JOHN BOSE, Kane near Fulton and Henry-sts.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment, brick houses with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb-av. adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADGLEY, LOCKWOOD & CO., No 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON NEW YORK AV., Brooklyn, a new cottage brick house, pleasantly located, and finished with modern improvements, lot 46x100; house 22x32, with extension 16x26. Apply to P. C. BUCKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Manhattan-square.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FOUR NEW BUILDing lots each 25x100 feet, on the northeast corner of Wayland and Washington sts., Jersey City. Terms easy. Apply to T. W. JAMES, No. 6 Commercial Buildings, corner Greene and Montgomery-sts., Jersey City.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LOTS OR WESTERN LANDS.—Genteel three-story brick houses, well located for residence or investment; $4,000 cash required, a small store property. JOHN BRAINERD, Wallabout Ferry, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BROWN-STONE front house, on 45th-st., between 2d and Lexington avs., with all the modern improvements; also, a house on 45th-st. between 2d and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises, 45th-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—80 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 38th-st., six small first-class three-story and high basement brown stone houses, with all modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises or No. 99 opposite.

POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—WILL BE sold on easy terms, a neat three-story high-stoop brick house, having furnace and gas fixtures in good order, on 46th st., near 6th-av. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS STONE FRONT house, 50x65, with extension; has no staircases; of black walnut, fin shed complete, situate on Madison av., west side between 33d and 34th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 8 West 24th-st., 22x60, full lot; built by day work; terms liberal; apply on the premises or address Box No 2,556 Post office, New-York.

FOR SALE LOW, ON EASY TERMS—SEVeral first-class three-story brown stone high-stoop houses on West 50th-st. Apply at No. 225 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR sale or exchange

FINANCIAL.

W. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.
F. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. E. G. LENNOX.
COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.
DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.
REFERENCES.
Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinsons,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1861.
MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York:
GENTLEMEN: The following regulations, in reference to the transfer of Stock and the issuing of Stock Certificates in this Company, will take effect on the reopening of the Transfer Books, on FRIDAY, the 22d day of February, inst.:
First—The full name and place of residence of every person to whom Stock is transferred must be stated in the instrument of transfer, and in the Stock Certificate corresponding therewith. In case of transfers to firms, the name of the firm and the place wher its business is conducted must be stated.
Second—In every application to transfer Stock by virtue of a power of attorney, the power must be filed up, dated and signed, so as to be a complete instrument, before a transfer is permitted under it. No transfer is to be allowed under an open or a defective power.
Third—If a certificate is presented in which there has been an alteration, interlineation or erasure, the application to transfer the Stock represented by such certificate must be declined, and the applicant referred to this office. Respectfully yours,
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSURANCE COMPANIES AND BANKS.—Our usual annual statement of Insurance Companies and Banks, as reported to the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, and furnished to us by the State Department, is now ready for distribution, and can be obtained on application at our office.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Auctioneers and Stock Brokers,
No. 52 William-st.

FOR SALE.—HENDERSON (ILLINOIS) COUNTY 8 per cent. Bonds; Fulton (Ill.) County 7 per cent. Bonds; Cincinnati (O.) Street Railroad Company First mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. By the United States Census of 1860, population of Fulton County, Ill., is 33,347. Value of real and personal estate, $16,158,898. The interest is provided for, of all the above bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM. GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the New-York and Virginia steamship Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 5, 1861, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., at the office of the Agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway.
G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

NOTICE—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the Second and Third Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, due on the 1st of March next, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Receiver, in Erie-place, New-York, Feb. 25, 1861. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1ST, ON the Bonds of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 191 Fulton-st.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

COUPON BONDS OF THE LAST GOVERNMENT Loan for sale in sums to suit.
MERRITT, SURANG & CO., No. 27 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent. on and after the 20th inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company. In Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank. In Utica at the Oneida Bank. In Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse. All others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the office of the Treasurer only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Feb. 16, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE LYKENS VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1861
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Six per Cent, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 4th prox., at the Office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.
The Pennsylvania stockholders will be paid in Philadelphia, at the office of EDWARD GRATZ, No. 2 South 7th-st.
WILLIAM HAWKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 2, 1861.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. till that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

AGENCY NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE CO., No. 62 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1861.
THIS COMPANY HAVE DECLARED A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to New-York stockholders on demand at this office.
GEORGE DEMING, Agent.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.
No. 648 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
These invaluable medicines are the result of the learning, experience and skill of Prof. HUMPHREYS, and are unsurpassed for their SIMPLICITY, SAFETY and CURATIVE ENERGY.
Thousands of families use them daily, with the most triumphant success, for all the common ills and sicknesses of every day life, avoiding by their use the visits of both disease and doctor. Thousands of invalids, by the use of some one of these simple remedies, have been cured of life-long ra ns and suffering. Nowhere have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest praise is from those who have known them longest and most intimately.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fali Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	50
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old inveterate Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	100
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29.	Cures { Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache, Sankered Mouth of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent, Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Pressures, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart	1 00

PRICE OF CASES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25c. to $1.
☞ Agents and the Trade supplied as usual.
☞ I have removed from the old stand. No. 562, and have no connection with medicines sold there.
☞ I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price.
Address F. HUMPHREYS, M. D.,
No. 648 Broadway, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS INSERT teeth, with or without extracting the roots; on silver or rubber, $8; gold, $20; platina, $25; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled—gold, 50 cents to $1; bone, cement, and silver, 50 cents. Extracted, 25 cents. No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

FOR SALE—COUNTERS, SHELVING, SHOW CASES, and Office Furniture. Apply at No. 71 Warren-st., up stairs.

INSURANCE.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE No. 94 BROADWAY.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st of January, 1861:

Net Cash Assets Feb. 1, 1860		$6,013,855 20
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,126,202 85	
For Interest	410,441 50	
For Annuities	2,841 60—	$1,539,575 75
		$7,553,430 95
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Claims by Death	$312,300 00	
Additions to same	33,396 50	
Surrendered Policies	76,087 71	
Annuities	12,154 98	
Reductions of Premium	1,061 63	
Commissions	53,640 46	
Delinquent Agents and Losses by Mail	2,995 50	
Expenses, viz., Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Salaries Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c.	76,948 34—	$563,574 21
Net Cash Assets, Feb. 1, 1861		$6,989,856 74
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS.		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$120,056 39	
Bonds and Mortgages	6,421,879 12	
United States Stocks	387,232 50	
Real Estate	48,239 13	
Due from agents	20,455 60—	$6,989,056 74
Add: Interest accrued but not yet due		89,000 00
Deferred Premiums (estimated)		135,000 00
Premiums in course of transmission		33,132 38
Gross Assets, 1st February, 1861		$7,237,989 12
Net Increase in Cash Assets		$976,001 54
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1860		$35,319,979
Amount issued during the year		5,051,291
Total		$40,370,570
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited Expired, and Dead		2,972,987
Amount at Risk, 1st February, 1861		$37,397,583
Of which are:		
For Life	$35,260,183	
For Endowment Assurances	1,314,650	
For Short Terms	822,750—$37,397,583	
Number of Policies in force, 1st February, 1860		11,838
Number of Policies issued during the year		1,701
Total		13,538
Deduct: Surrendered, Canceled, Forfeited, Expired and Dead		942
Number of Policies in force, Feb. 1, 1861		12,591
Of which are;		
For Life	11,941	
For Endowment Assurances	394	
For Short Terms	256—	12,591

Short Term Policies are not now issued by the Company.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'CK S. WINSTON	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	M. M. FREEMAN,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAML. D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY.
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	WILLIAM M. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1860		$1,767,133 24
Amount of Premiums, Endowments and Policy Fees received during 1860	$496,573 31	
Amount of Interest received and accrued	104,106 32	
Amount of rents received and accrued	7,802 62	
Amount received in Trust for minor children	357 20—	608,839 45
Total		$2,375,972 69
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid for Losses by Death	$204,007 58	
Paid for surrendered and canceled Policies	31,373 90	
Paid for Taxes	7,692 50	
Paid for Interest on Dividends and Annuity	38,773 89	
Paid for Salaries, and Fees to Physicians and Trustees	19,019 67	
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express charges, &c	7,997 43	
Paid for Commissions, Medical Examinations at Agencies, Postages, Exchanges, &c	58,216 20	
Reductions in value of Real Estate, being in lieu of rent of offices, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway	4,033 99—	371,115 16
Total		$2,004,857 53
ASSETS.		
Cash in Banks	51,850 05	
Invested in securities created under the Laws of the State of New-York and of the United States	301,008 84	
Real Estate owned by the Company	136,449 95	
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	662,555 39	
Premium Notes on existing policies drawing interest	756,057 85	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1861	22,414 71	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1861	38,371 05	
Rents accrued up to Jan. 1, 1861	2,163 36	
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents	33,986 30	
		$2,004,857 53

The Trustees have declared the usual Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on all policies of the whole term of life now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan 1, 1861. They have also directed the redemption in Cash of Dividends declared in the years 1846, 1847, 1848 and 1849, on and after the first Monday in March to those holding certificates, upon presentation at the Home Office; and those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
HENRY J. SEAMAN,	LORING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	WILLIAM BARTON,
GEORGE GREER,	PLINY FREEMAN,
WILLIAM PATRICK,	JOHN S. BUSSING,
WM. H. APPLETON,	DAVID DOWS,
JOHN M. NIXON,	WM. C. DUSENBERRY,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,	JOHN MAIRS,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	RUSSELL DART,
ROBERT E. COLLINS.	

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
Medical Examiners { CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M.D., GEORGE WILKES, M.D.

BURNING FLUID, OILS, &C.

NAPTHALINE LIQUID GAS,
A new substitute for Burning Fluid, can be used in all Fluid Lamps and Gas Generators, and will burn 50 per cent. longer than common fluid.
ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID,
A superior BURNING FLUID, by a new process rendered safe, clean and cheap.
Get the Genuine, and beware of all Imitations.
KEROSENE COAL OIL, ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE AND COMMON FLUID, for sale by
SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
NO. 346 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.
State and County rights for sale.
Orders by mail promptly filled.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GAS WORKS FOR SALE.—THE ASTORIA (L. I.) Gas Company offer for sale their entire works, including contracts, privileges, &c. They will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on the 26th of February inst. The sale will be positive to the highest bidder, and possession given on the 1st of May next. For information, terms, &c., apply to C. R. TRAFFORD, at Astoria, or J. J. HALSEY, No. 55 Cedar-st., New-York.

$10,000 TO $20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, special or active, with the above amount of capital, to join a party in the Leather and Shoe-finding business, who has a small capital and has had 18 years' experience in the business. Address WHITMORE, at the office of this paper, stating where an interview may be had.

CAPITAL.—WANTED, A THOROUGH BUSINESS man, with a small capital, to join the advertiser in the manufacture and sale of domestic hardware in every day family use, the patents for which have been secured. Address L. S. C., Box No. 4,030, New-York Post-office.

CLOTHING.—FOR SALE, THE STOCK AND fixtures of an old and well-established business, one of the best stands in the upper part of the City for men and boys' clothing. The amount required will be between $5,000 and $6,000. A lease of the place would be given for two years. Inquire at No. 95 6th-av.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.
The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, New-York; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE.—THIS Tincture, being made entirely from roots, will be found perfectly safe and of the greatest use to any one afflicted with the maladies of the season, viz: Influenza, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., while it can be highly recommended for Asthma and any affection of the chest and lungs. Its low price brings it within the reach of every one. To be had only at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References given to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

TRIESEMAR
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmacien de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3:
TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, sperrmatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.
TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.
TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.
Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemond, Row, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9, or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.
To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 2 o'clock.
Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 306 Fulton-st., Brooklyn

RUSHTON'S TROCHES

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, SORE-THROAT, HOARSENESS, &c.
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find these Troches of great benefit in preventing hoarseness and huskiness of voice.
FOR CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, these Troches will be found to give almost immediate relief.
RUSHTON'S, cor. BROADWAY, Barclay and Canal sts.
Price 25 cents a Box.
Ask for RUSHTON'S 13 cent Troches, to try them.

CAPAUTINES,
the latest French invention for married people, forwarded by mail, with a treatise, on receipt of $1.
Address Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D,
Post-office,
New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $2, and addressing Box No. 1 224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.; by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. SWARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities and female diseases. Price, $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

NIP EVIL IN BUD.—APPLY TO DR. WARD, No. 483 Broadway, up stairs. His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing relisnce. With his other great remedies, cures permanently with dispatch. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Private Medical Treatise, to be had gratis.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY.—The early application to a competent physician saves much future misery. Dr. WARD performs speedy, permanent and every way satisfactory cures.

DR. A. E. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, for removing obstructions; suit rooms for consultation, No. 17 West Houston-st., near Broadway. Sent by mail, $3 per box.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without vomiting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6.40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.

From Tryon Row, near City Hall	From 26th-st. Station.
Ex. 7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.	7:20 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.
Express Mail 10 A. M.	10 25 A. M.

For Williams' Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and all local trains, see time table; 7 A. M. Express Train leaves Albany every Sunday morning.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandalgua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Sufferns, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Sufferns at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:36, 7:45, 11:30 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Sufferns at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st., at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND after March 1, 1861, trains will leave Vanderbilt Landing, on the arrival of the 7 and 9 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M. boats from New-York; returning at 7:10 and 9 A. M. and 2:50 and 4:50 P. M. This is the most direct and expeditious route to the Western part of the Island and Amboy, N. J.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

NOTICE.—THE AMERICAN AGENCY FOR THE London Stereoscopic Company, having been transferred from Messrs. PAUL & CURTIS to J. L. WARNER, the business will, on and after March 1, 1861, be conducted at No. 534 Broadway.
All orders punctually attended to, and goods sold on the most reasonable terms. J. L. WARNER,
Sole Agent London Stereoscopic Company.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starbord bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 27.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 20.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein engrossed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail March 30.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, March 2.
EDINBURG, SATURDAY, March 9.
GLASGOW, SATURDAY, March 16.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First do. to London	80	Steerage to London	33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for Six Months	60		

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

and the proceeds are being appropriated by them. If this can be called ought else but robbery, I should like to know it.

I would not have you to understand that all the men under arms here are such deeply-dyed characters as those alluded to—who, for personal emolument, would stoop to any act, however base and atrocious it may be; not by any means, as I truly believe that some among them, unconnected with these base acts, are perfectly sincere in their actions, and think that the taking-up of arms is justifiable; these misguided men are those whom we should pity—they will soon discern the error of their ways. On the contrary, there are others who do not at all sympathize with them, but for sake of their lives are really compelled to join the rebel band, and assent to every proposition advanced by them. In connection with this, I have to tell you that an old grey-headed man, whose Winters have numbered seventy or more, and who had resided in Pensacola for twenty years, was driven from the place a short time since; he was given but four hours' notice by the leaders to leave—and was told that if after the expiration of that period he remained they would not answer for his personal safety. The tottering old man, upon the verge of the grave, and one whom a savage would not harm, was driven from friends and home simply because he had avowed he still loved the glorious Union. He is now living aboard the *Wyandotte*, where no harm can come to him. I narrate this to reveal how far their espionage extends.

The only one thing desired by us is to receive orders from Washington to retake the Government property here. We could disperse the parties that now have possession of it in two hours, and hold it with our soldiers and sailors against any odds.

It is becoming perfectly outrageous that we should be stationed here, subject to merciless gales, and the sight of such contemptible actions as are daily occurring, and still be unable to raise a dissenting voice or deprecating hand.

Again, we could, without any trouble whatever, land our troops at Fort Pickens, but no, we cannot; unless orders arrive we are powerless. It is a burning shame that the brave and gallant Lieut. SLEMMER, who sadly needs reinforcements, should not have the troops we have on board, and which were originally intended for him. This officer is a fitting coequal with Major ANDERSON, and deserves much credit for his conduct upon many trying occasions. It is the opinion of many, that were it not for our presence, Fort Pickens would have been attacked several days since. As it is, our large guns are a terror to them, they knowing full well that in case of necessity we would use them, and that in a manner to do terrible execution.

The frigate *Sabine* and sloop-of-war *St. Louis* are lying alongside of us; the *Macedonian* left us on Saturday for Vera Cruz. [A recent gale drifted us 70 miles to leeward.]

We are totally in the dark as to how affairs are progressing at the North. The one thing we care and hope for is, that an immediate settlement one way or the other may be consummated.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The annual report of the Smithsonian Institution was received, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. THOMPSON, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) presented a petition in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented a petition in favor of the Border State resolutions.

The joint resolution to repeal the resolution in favor of GEORGE FISHER, was taken up and passed.

The Oregon War-Debt bill was taken up, and on motion of Mr. LANE a Committee of Conference was appointed on the amendment of the House.

The bill for the organization of the Territory of Colorado was taken up.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) moved that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) opposed the amendment of the House.

The House amendment was agreed to—yeas, 26; nays, 18.

The bill to organize the Territorial Government of Nevada was taken up and passed.

The bill to organize the Territory of Dacotah was taken up and passed.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses on the amendment placing a duty on tea and coffee.

The Post Route bill was taken up.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of IRA HARRIS, Senator elect from the State of New-York.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) then moved that the Senate agree to the House amendments to the Post-route bill, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a supplemental Post-route bill. Laid over to be printed.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by the Committee on Finance.

The amendment for the Arsenal in Texas was stricken out, on the ground that Texas had taken possession of the Arsenal.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Consular and Diplomatic bill, which was agreed to. So the bill stands passed.

A number of amendments were offered to the Army bill, most of which were disagreed to.

Mr. BAKER, of Oregon, (Rep.,) offered an amendment appropriating $50,000 for the protection of emigrants to Oregon, and argued in favor of his amendment.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) thought the amount was no sufficient to give any protection.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) spoke against the amendment, claiming it was against the rules of the Senate and against the Constitution. We might as well ask for money to protect travelers to Charleston, or along the avenue, in what is called the present "artificial crisis."

Mr. BAKER replied, saying that the Senator from Virginia had a constitutional objection to everything. Don Quixote was not more ferocious in fighting against the windmill. He thought if the Senator's views prevailed, it might soon be necessary to have protection in going to Charleston.

Mr. MASON said that on the question of propriety the Senator from Oregon was evidently educated in a different school from himself. If the Constitution was to be derided when spoken of, then the Senator and those with whom he acts will soon make the Government, as indeed they have already done, a Government of irresponsible power. States have abandoned, broken and violated the Constitution, and the Senator might rest assured that those who go to Charleston will take no protection of the Government—they want no aid from this Government—none!

The amendment was adopted, yeas 24, nays 17.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, to give a full set of the *Congressional Globe* to each Senator who has not received it.

The amendment was debated at some length, and disagreed to.

After further consideration the bill was reported to the Senate. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) rose to present the petition of two hundred and twenty-six voters of Illinois, praying the adoption of the peace proposition heretofore submitted by himself.

Mr. EDGERTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) objected.

Mr. KELLOGG was surprised that any one should be unwilling to admit an expression of the people, while we are being hurried into the calamity of civil war and the disruption of the Government is threatened.

Mr. EDGERTON replied, the gentleman could present the petition under the rules.

Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) presented a petition from that State, signed by men of all parties, in favor of the Crittenden proposition.

The Speaker presented the proceedings and resolutions of the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention. Laid on the table.

Mr. STANTON'S Volunteer bill was taken up.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) resumed his remarks in favor of it, which he argued merely gave a construction to laws already in existence. It was the duty of Congress to put into the hands of the President the means for performing his duty, and to point out the mode in which he should do it. They could not be released from this obligation. He repeated that the President should have the power to execute the Constitution in all its parts. The highest duty of a Government, which dates far anterior to all Constitutions, is to preserve its existence.

Mr. PAYOR, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said it was the purpose of the dominant party, plainly manifested and openly avowed, to drive through the bill by the pressure of an irrepressible rule. As this was a foregone conclusion, he hoped it would pass at once, to the end that the people of Virginia and the South may be aroused to the perils which menace their destruction. He defiantly challenged them to assume the attitude of hostility corresponding to their bloody designs. He knew the Republican Party are resolved never to recognise the independence of the seceded States, nor to surrender the control over the captured forts. In short, they are resolved to permit the South no other alternative but submission or subjugation. In the event that the South declines to capitulate, coercion by arms is their purpose and policy. Who so bold as to deny this assertion? They desire to proclaim to the country that the policy of the dominant party and the in-coming Administration is to carry slaughter and sword into the bosoms of the people of the South. Rather than tolerate the existence of a Southern Confederacy, the object is to enastise and subdue the seceded States. By this bill the President may carry on against them a vigorous hostility. In fact, it was a measure of fratricidal and civil war, clearly against the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said Mr. PRYOR had indulged in a strain of declamation and denunciation, similar to that of his colleague, Mr. BOCOCK. The Republicans were accused of meditating coercion, when everything they had done and said had no such bearing. The gentleman expressed the hope that the bill would speedily pass, for the purpose of arousing Virginia and the South. He did not thus speak to reason, to the bill, or to Congress, but to the Convention of Virginia and to the Assemblies of the South, who are taking action against his own mother country. The gentleman's own statement, that a Confederacy exists within the United States, should induce us to draw around ourselves all the means of power and protection we can command. If we are a nation we ought to show it. What are the pillars of Government? Goodness, wisdom and power. There can be no Government without power and no law without sanction, the omission of which would be mere advice. The bill now pending was for means of defence, and for the sake of peace. He contended that there was nothing unconstitutional in the bill, which only extended the provisions of existing laws. JEFFERSON and MADISON, and other Presidents, had power to call out State troops. He repeated that the bill is intended to aid in the execution of the laws, maintain our common Government, and protect and shield our citizens in all sections. He did not make war on the Southern States, but every man who raised his hand against the Government as in the Southern States was in rebellion against it. If gentlemen have affection for the country let them rally around its standard. There is no peace if people will not show more loyalty. The peace and safety of society depend on the Government, which every man is bound to support, and the Government is bound to support every man. There was no right for any State to secede.

Mr. BURNET, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) asked whether it was the purpose of the Republicans under this bill to reinforce the forts in the seceded States, now held by the Federal Government, and to recapture the forts taken therein, unless they shall be surrendered?

Mr. CURTIS replied that his purpose was to support the Constitution as it is until some power shall be vested in him to do otherwise. He had sworn to support the Constitution, and must do so. It may not be necessary to reinforce those forts in the present exasperated state of the public mind. He (CURTIS) recognized rebellion and civil war as existing in the South. He would resort to all honorable means to avoid a conflict of arms, and did not believe it would be necessary to move an army thither until the people carry their hostilities against the United States.

Mr. BURNETT, though not satisfied with the answer, said he must accept it. He asked another question. In executing and enforcing the laws, do you hold it necessary in doing so to reinforce the Southern forts in possession of the Federal Government, and to recapture the property?

Mr. CURTIS replied, he was not going to say in open session and in public what it may be the duty of his country to do, he would only speak of designs and measures in secret session if they were for hostile purposes.

Mr. SIMMS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) in his seat, said: "Murder."

Mr. CURTIS, in the course of his reply, said that murder came from the other side. The acts of assassins were not from the Republicans. The murderous axe against the Government was wielded by persons skulking in the Executive chamber and Senate of the United States, striking at their own mother—their mother country.

Mr. BURNETT believed, with Mr. PRYOR, that the passage of this bill was a foregone conclusion, and declarative of war. Such measures never passed Congress nor received the approval of any President. Those who framed and put the Constitution into operation, expressly declared that under no circumstances, in no conceivable state of the case, were the militia of the several States ever to be called into service by the Federal Government, except in subordination to the civil power. The bill gave the President of the United States power over the Army and Navy, and enacted him to call into service 3,000,000 volunteers. The time has gone by to deal with theories, and the fact of secession must be looked on as a reality. The revolution was peaceful, successful and the result a Confederated Government. Was it not better for us and our posterity to recognise that Government, not its independence, but the existing fact, and then treat with it, instead of involving and threatening the country with civil war? No man had more love for the Union than himself, but it must be one of equality, and Kentucky would stand by no other. In arraigning the Republicans, he said that they had rejected all propositions from the Border Slave States, and that to accept less than what they contained would be dishonorable.

Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed till Thursday, at one o'clock.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said such a postponement would be fatal to the bill, as the Senate would not have time to act upon it.

The motion prevailed—100 against 74.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Kentucky, Adrain, Anderson of Missouri, Anderson of Kentucky, Avery, Barr, Barrett, Bocock, Boteler, Bouligny, Brabson, Branch, Briggs, Bristow, Brown, Burch, Burnett, Campbell, Horace F. Clark, Clark of Missouri, John Cochrane, Corwin, Cox, Craig of Missouri, Craig of North Carolina, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Indiana, De Jarnette, Edmundson, Etheridge, Florence, Fouke, Garnett, Gilmer, Hale, Hall, Hamilton, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Virginia, Hilton, Holman, Howard of Ohio, Hughes, Jenkins, Junkin of Pennsylvania, Kellogg of Illinois, Kilgore, Kunkel, Larrabee, Leach of North Carolina, Lake, Logan, Maclay, Mallory, Martin of Ohio, Martin of Virginia, Maynard, McClernand, McKenty, McKnight, McPherson, Millson, Milward, Montgomery, Moore of Kentucky, Moorhead, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Nelson, Niblack, Nixon, Noell, Porter, Phelps, Pryor, Quarles, John H Reynolds, Riggs, Robinson of Illinois, Ruffin, Scranton, Sickles, Sims, Smith of North Carolina, Stevenson, Stewart of Maryland, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Stokes Stout, Stratton, Thayer, Thomas, Vallandigham, Vance, Varnee, Webster, Winslow, Wood, Woodson, Wright—100.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams of Mass., Alley, Ashley, Babbitt, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Babbington, Burlingame, Burnham, Butterfield, Carey, Carter, Case, Coburn, Colfax, Conkling, Curtis, Delano, Du ll, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliott, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Gooch, Grow, Gurley, Haskin, Hickman, Hoard, Howard of Michigan, Hutchins, Kellogg of Michigan, Kenyon, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, Morrill, Morse, Olin, Palmer, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Edwin R. Reynolds, Robinson of R. I., Royce, Sedgwick, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, Tappan, Thesker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Illinois, Wells, Wilson, Windom, Woodruff—74.

Mr. BOULIGNY, of Louisiana, (Am.,) before voting, said this was the most outrageous bill ever introduced in Congress. Shame on the head, and shame on the man who brought it here.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved to proceed to the consideration of Territorial business, which had been set for to-day.

The Speaker said the report of the Committee of Thirty-three had precedence.

Mr. GROW moved to postpone this subject till to-morrow at one o'clock.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to postpone till Saturday.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said if the latter motion was carried, the period of the session would be so far advanced that they would not be able to consider the report.

Mr. BRANCH of North Carolina, (Dem.)—In other words, it amounted to a defeat.

The yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. BINGHAM'S motion.

Mr. HICKMAN of Virginia, (Dem.) rose to the question before the House and commenced speaking, when

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.) called him to order.

The latter was in turn called to order by the Republican side, and a spirited and hurried colloquy occurred between Messrs. HICKMAN and SICKLES, who occupy different sides of the hall.

Excitement everywhere prevailed, Mr. POTTER, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) and others making a few remarks, amid the greatest possible confusion and calls to order.

The Speaker said Mr. HICKMAN had risen to a point of order, and required gentlemen to take seats, as owing to the commotion they could not intelligently understand what was going on.

Mr. HICKMAN, resuming, emphatically exclaimed he was not to be deterred from doing what he considered his duty by Mr. SICKLES' call to order. He would not be put down by words coming from such a mouth.

Mr. SICKLES as decidedly responded that the gentleman should be put down by the rules of the House. He had called him to order for conduct unbecoming in debate.

Calls to order from the Republican side.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New Jersey, (Dem.,) said that such proceedings were disgraceful to the House.

He, too, was loudly called to order.

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) moved that the galleries be cleared. [Laughter.] Not that the galleries were behaving badly, but he was unwilling they should witness this disgraceful scene. [Renewed laughter.]

The colloquy between Messrs. HICKMAN and SICKLES was renewed, during which the confusion broke out afresh.

Mr. MCKEAN, of New-York, (Rep.,) elevating his voice, inquired: "Have we not a Sergeant-at-Arms?"

Mr. BRANCH, in a calm tone, expressed the hope that all gentlemen would be seated.

Mr. HICKMAN, a refreshing quiet having been restored, explained what he had been aiming at, namely, to move a further amendment, that the report of the Committee of Thirty-three be postponed till Monday, at 11 o'clock.

The Speaker said he had always endeavored to do what was right to gentlemen on both sides, and that Mr. HICKMAN was in order in offering his amendment.

This was voted on, and disagreed to—56 against 132.

The motion to postpone till Saturday was negatived—56 against 119.—and that to postpone till to-morrow likewise—77 against 112.

The report was now before the House.

Mr. CORWIN did not propose to discuss any of the questions involved. He was sure the debate had become wearisome, and he did not suppose it possible there could be a change of the opinion of any gentleman. He desired to take up such measures without respect to their order, as they might be considered vital and of most importance, so that, if gentlemen should fire with voting, they could omit the comparatively immaterial propositions of Committee.

Nearly one hour was consumed on points of order concerning what proposition should be first voted upon.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said nobody seemed to understand the question, and moved to adjourn, which was negatived, the vote being 64 against 110.

Mr. HICKMAN insisted that there be a call of the House.

Mr. POTTER moved to adjourn.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said Mr. POTTER could not make the motion, as he was not at his own seat as required by the rules of the House.

Mr. POTTER replied that the remark was worthy of the gentleman.

Much confusion ensued throughout the proceedings.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) when his name was called, asked to be excused from voting, whereupon Mr. POTTER demanded the yeas and nays.

The Speaker said that no such motion could now be entertained.

The motion to adjourn was disagreed to, only 53 voting in the affirmative.

After further dilatory proceedings,

Messrs. ASHLEY and WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, severally moved to adjourn. Not carried.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved that when the House adjourn it be to Friday.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, (Am.,) said if to adjourn was simply to postpone this fight between the friends and foes of these measures until to-morrow, it would be better to go through with the fight now.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, replied that he had no disposition to filibuster; he merely desired that his friends should have a vote on the several specific propositions, but of which they thought, from the course of Mr. CORWIN, they were to be deprived.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said he wanted a vote taken on the proposition submitted by himself.

Several more unsuccessful motions were made to adjourn.

Mr. HICKMAN'S motion for a call of the House coming up,

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) asked him whether he was filibustering to prevent a vote.

Mr. HICKMAN replied that he wanted to come to a vote, not only on all pending propositions, but on every proposition that can be presented. He wanted to put his negative on each and every one, so that the whole country might see where he stood. He was willing to withdraw his motion, provided the propositions could be presented for vote without discussion.

Mr. RUST, of Arkansas, (Dem.,)—That's all we on this side want.

Messrs. CORWIN, WASHBURNE of Illinois, GROW and others engaged in conversation, with a view to compromise the difference.

Mr. BURNETT said he and his friends would not be bound by any agreement on the other side, but would insist on taking a vote according to the propositions as they stand on the journal.

Mr. CORWIN moved to postpone the vote on the first resolution in the series reported by him as Chairman of the Committee, in order to consider that proposing an amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. HICKMAN successively moved a call of the House, adjournment, etc., but they were all voted down.

The question was stated as on Mr. CORWIN'S motion.

Mr. BURNETT demanded the yeas and nays, saying if the declaratory resolution as proposed, be postponed, it would prevent a vote on the Crittenden propositions.

The Speaker did not seem to understand the question.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Dem.,) was satisfied that a vote could not be taken to-night, and moved to adjourn. Negatived.

Mr. CORWIN'S motion was disagreed to, and without proceeding further, at 8 o'clock, the House adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS AT MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Feb. 26.

In the Congress to-day, several models of flags for the new Confederacy were presented.

Several acts were passed to be engrossed, and the injunction of secresy removed, including the following:

An act to define more accurately the exemption from duty of certain goods.

An act modifying the Navigation Laws.

An act in relation to the Slave-trade, and punishment for its violation defined.

An act organizing the General Staff of the army.

An act establishing additional ports of entry and delivery.

THE NEW CABINET.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Tuesday, Feb. 26.

A private dispatch has been received in this city from Washington, from a high Republican source, confirming the report that Hon. JOHN BELL has been invited to a seat in Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet.

THE TEXAS ELECTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The election in Galveston and Houston resulted in favor of secession by a strong majority.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The Legislature adjourned yesterday morning. There is some talk of an extra session if the events of the next few weeks are unfavorable to compromise.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB.

ADDRESSES BY HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND AND CHAUNCEY SHAFFER — A DISPOSITION TO FAVOR HONORABLE COMPROMISE.

A regular meeting of the Republican Central Club was held last evening at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute—which room, by the way, was decidedly too small to accommodate the numbers in attendance.

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., who presided, after the routine business had been disposed of, briefly addressed the Club—congratulating them upon the safe arrival in Washington and approaching inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, and upon the prospect of our having a Government determined to do its duty. In conclusion, he introduced, in complimentary terms, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Mr. RAYMOND, after expressing his surprise at being called upon to deliver an address, proceeded to review the present position of the country, and the causes for, and work of the Republican Party as at present constituted, on the verge of assuming the reins of Government. He believed that the great aim of the Republican Party was to bring to their proper standard of prominence in the Government other interests than those of Slavery, which have heretofore been paramount. Having won a victory it was now a question for them how they could avail themselves of the fruits of it, and still more, render their supremacy permanent? Their enemies had brought the country to a condition never before paralleled in any Government. They found seven States ignoring their allegiance to the Government. In eight other slaveholding States loyalty to the Union yet prevailed, while a strong secession spirit was at work, and the remaining nineteen States stood boldly to their allegiance. What was the Republican Party to do? Could they go on with the Government, ignoring the fact that any disturbance existed? No, for cognizance of passing events was forced upon them. Could they remember but the fact that the Free States had won the victory, and believe that the Free State interests should alone be consulted? No; for that would be to confirm the reproach that they were a sectional party. He was in favor of enforcing the laws, making no concessions to *traitors*, upholding the Constitution and the Union, and at the same time strengthen the hands of the Union men of the Southern States. As the Republican Party is the only Union party of the country, he claimed that by a wise policy they might restore union and harmony, and perpetuate those principles they so dearly loved. As an illustration of the nature of the compromise course which should be pursued, Mr. RAYMOND expressed himself in favor of an Enabling act for New-Mexico, which would, at once take the Territorial question out of the field, and leave it for the people directly interested to determine in making their own Constitution. By thus conciliating the Border States, already pledged to Union, Mr. RAYMOND argued that the back of secession would be broken by preventing new recruits. As to seceding States, he advocated the policy of collecting the revenue, retaining the possession of forts now held at the South, cutting off mail facilities where the postal laws are infringed, and yet while sustaining the laws, to show the South by a spirit of honorable forbearance that there is no design to transgress the laws for the purpose of interfering with the peculiar institution.

Mr. RAYMOND spoke for over an hour, and was frequently interrupted, at his own request, by questions as to the various points discussed. We may hereafter publish his remarks at length.

Mr. R. was greeted with loud applause, three cheers and a vote of thanks when he closed.

CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq., followed in an animated speech of half an hour, expressing his general concurrence in the sentiments of Mr. RAYMOND, and spoke of the difficult task which the Republican Administration had before it. He said he believed the best practicable policy would be adopted, and that it would merit the cordial support of every Republican, even if it did not fully coincide with his own peculiar views.

The meeting was large, and highly enthusiastic.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S LETTER TO MR. BEECHER.

The following is the letter of Major ANDERSON to Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, referred to in the TIMES of yesterday:

FORT SUMTER, S. C., Feb. 19, 1861.

Rev. H. W. Beecher, Pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I beg you to accept, and to present to your congregation, the heartfelt thanks of the officers and men of this command, and of myself, for the exceedingly liberal contribution raised in your Church for the wives and children of the soldiers of the garrison.

I fear that that donation was made under an impression that those persons were in need; if so, Dr. SIMPSON has been requested to return the money to the contributors, as the Government has made all necessary arrangement for the comfort and well being of the party.

It would, omitting all other considerations, be an act of injustice to the charitably-disposed of your flock to accept their alms, for which appeals are constantly made in behalf of those who can never appeal in vain.

I am, reverend Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT ANDERSON,
Major U. S. Army.

The Naval General Court-Martial.

TRIAL OF COMMANDER WALKE.

The General Court-Martial, of which Commander STRINGHAM is President, Capt. Morris, Commanders Case, Swartwout and others members, and Paymaster Calhoun, Judge Advocate, reassembled at the Lyceum of the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday morning, and proceeded with the case of Commander Walke, of the United States storeship *Supply*, who is charged with disobedience of orders in bringing his vessel from Pensacola to New-York, instead of proceeding with her to rejoin the squadron of Commodore Prendergast at Vera Cruz. The specifications on which the trial is called for are as follows:

CHARGE 1.—*Quitting his Station before he was regularly relieved.*

Specification.—In this, that on or about the 4th day of February, 1861, the said Commander, Henry Walke, brought the store-ship *Supply*, commanded by him into the port of New-York, without any order or authority so to do, the said Commander Walke not having been relieved from his station, as Commander of the said storeship, with the United States squadron at Vera Cruz.

CHARGE 2—*Disobedience of Orders.*

Specification 1.—In this, that on or about the 4th day of February, 1861, the said Commander Henry Walke brought the store-ship *Supply*, commanded by him, from Pensacola to the port of New-York, in disobedience of an order given to him on or about the 28th November, 1860, by Flag-officer Prendergast, commanding the United States squadron at Vera Cruz, directing him, the said Commander Walke, to return from Pensacola to Vera Cruz with the said store-ship *Supply*, without delay, after taking in stores at Pensacola.

Specification 2.—In this, that on or about the 4th of February, 1861, the said Commander Henry Walke brought the store-ship *Supply*, commanded by him, from Pensacola to the port of New-York, in disobedience of an order given to him on or about the 15th December, 1860, under instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, by Capt James Armstrong, then commanding the Navy-yard at Pensacola, directing him, the said Commander Walke, to return directly with the said store-ship *Supply* from Pensacola to Vera Cruz.

ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 7, 1861.

To these specifications counsel for Commander Walke excepted; but the exception was overruled; when Commander Walke pleaded not guilty, and the first witness was called. The witness not being available in what a Common Law Court might consider regular order, are got at in the most convenient manner for the speedy disposal of the case. It was, for instance, intended to begin with Commodore Armstrong, late commander of the Pensacola Navy Yard, but that gallant officer not being present, Lieut. D. Daniels, of the *Supply*, was called. His evidence went to show that the squadron at Vera Cruz stood in no need of provisions whatever; that matters at Pensacola were not so arranged as to enable the *Supply* to refit her stores and again join the squadron with any advantage either to herself or the other ships; and that from a business point of view, Commander Walke in technically disobeying orders acted with a great deal of common sense. Under any circumstances, the public will think the succor given by Commodore Walke to the exiled sailors and marines at Pensacola were well-timed and humane: yet it is not unlikely that the discipline of the service may nominally regard his conduct in a less favorable light. The trial is continued to-day, and promises to be both long and tedious.

[Advertisement.]

TO DOCTORS.—To know the temperaments and mental organization of the sick, is of as great importance as the mere knowledge of their physical condition. For, often the disease is in the mind, or even when the body is troubled, much good could be accomplished, especially with irritable people, by a correct knowledge and application of the principles of Phrenology. For a further examination of the subject call upon FOWLER and WELLS, 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Are richly worth the attention of everybody. The drama, "Woman in White," will be performed at 3 o'clock afternoon, thus enabling ladies and children to witness it, and see Old ADAMS' Bears and all the other living wonders, and return home in ample time to take tea by daylight.

[Advertisement.]

Tightness of the chest and difficult breathing admonish us of the approach of Asthma or Bronchitis in the system. HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment will not only retard the progress of these disorders, but positively and permanently eradicate them.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The footings of our Bank Statement for the past week are as follows:

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	6 276 500
Specie	4,739,000
Due from other Banks	6,823,000
Due to other Banks	8,452,000
Deposits	17,833 000
Circulation	6,384,000

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

COTTON—Sales to-day 9,000 bales; Middling, 10⅞c @11⅛c. Sales of the last three days, 30,000 bales; receipts of the three days 28.000, against 59,000 bales during the same period last year; receipts less than last year, 197,000 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 601,400 bales. SUGAR buoyant at 4¼c.@5¼c. MOLASSES, 24½c.@27c. Exchange on London, 3⅜@4¾ premium; on New York, ⅛@¼ discount.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

FLOUR dull; Ohio and Howard-street, $5 37½. WHEAT firm. CORN lower, with a declining tendency; mixed, 55c.@58c; yellow, 58c @60c. PROVISIONS dull, but unchanged. COFFEE firm at 12¼c.@13c. WHISKY higher.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

FLOUR firm and scarce at $5 25. WHEAT declining; red, $1 29@$1 32; white, $1 40@$1 50. CORN dull at 58c @60c. COFFEE, 12c.@13c. WHISKY dull at 17½c.@18c.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Jamestown, for Richmond, &c.—Mrs. Fitzsimmons and child, Miss Fowler, Miss Maria Wood, Miss Grandy, Miss Harriott B. Vale, M. Farran, Geo. Titus, H. L. Pelouze, W. H. Jones, Wm C Daggett and lady, J. R. Lyson, C. Simmons, Wm. Mills, and 2 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—C. D. Robinson, W. W. Lincoln, Mrs. O. W. Hinckley, Mrs. E. Douglas J. H. Rutland, N. Faget, D. A. Dodge, W. D. C. Boggs, C. Parkhurst, J. J. Wrightson, C. J. McNeill, J. H. Burns, J. Colcord, Col. H. T. Titus, W. H. King, M. Rothschild, A. Epstein, J. E. Ward, J. Steinheimer, A. Fellker, R. Green, J. A. Morrison, W. H. Alcott, T. M. Turner, Mrs. M. Riswick; and 13 in the steerage.

In steamship Columbia, from Charleston—J. Caldwell, J. Rosendahl, J. Bricker, P. Connolly, H. G. Davis, E. Harris, E. Brown, lady and 3 children, C. Demarais, G. Gould, A. Benham, J. F. Martin, N. S. Goodman, and 4 in the steerage.

In schooner Euphemia, from Ponce, P. R.—Mrs. Rafael Vinas and daughter of Philadelphia; Mrs. Henrietta Risile, of New-York; Geo. F. Meichers, of Ponce; Antonio F. Dabocy, of New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 37 | Sun sets..... 5 49 | Moon rises.. 9 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 11 | Gov. Island..10 00 | Hell Gate....11 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Helderken; Africa, (Br.,) Cook Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer Boston, Crocker Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Barks H. Spalding, Bouker, Cienfuegos, R.W Trundy; Linda, (Br.) Turner, Liverpool; Andes, Merriam, Havana. Delano & Capen; Queen Victoria, (Nor.) Nelson Fulmouth Funch & Meincke; Augusta, Babot, Jersey, Geo. Moke & Co; A. Masterson, Thompson, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick; Stella, (Br.) Andrews, St. Johns, N. F. R. Dunwiddie & Co; Rosa, Minde, Queenstown, W. Salem; Casco, Gardner, Trinidad, G. S. Stephenson & Co.

Brigs Tempest, McCabe, Matanzas. Walsh, Carver & Chase; Mary Cobb, Cornell, Havana; Milwaukee, Brown, Zaza Miller & Houghton; Fellow Craft, (Br.) Lane. St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; F. Palmer, Bulwer, Bristol, J. W. Ellwell & Co.

Schooners John Warren, Lister, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slight; W. H. Smith, Boyd, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co; Jas. Parker, Gildersleeve, Norwich, master; Jonas Smith, Dayton, Wilmington, Jonas Smith & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship State of Georgia, Garvin, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Thomas Richardson.

Steamship Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Alabama, Scheick, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamship North Carolina, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., 59 hours with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. B. Rockwell.

Ship Erie, (of Bath) Preble, Ardrossan Nov. 9, via St. Thomas (where she put in in distress) Feb. 10, with iron to B. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Frisbee, Antigua 15 ds. in ballast to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. Feb. 18 lat. 34 lon 82, spoke ship Washington Wood, from Valparaiso for Baltimore Feb 19, passed a ship's lower mast, and on the morning of the 20th, saw a quantity of broken spars, such as topmasts, yards, &c.

Bark Carolina, (Swed.,) Saefstrom, Newcastle and Plymouth 67 ds. with coal to Funch & Meincke. Had heavy W. winds on the passage: lost and split sails, had mizzentopmast carried away, and received other damage.

Bark Meaco, (of Charleston,) De Pass, New-Orleans 18 ds., with molasses to Hicks & Ball. Feb. 17, 25 miles S. E. from Carysfore Light, passed schr Eleanor, of New-York, bound N.

Bark Albion Lincoln, (of Harpswell) Bilber, Matanzas 14 ds., via Newport (where she put in on account of heavy weather) 3 ds, with molasses to master.

Bark Almoner, (of Searsport, Lampher, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar and melado to master. Experienced heavy westerly weather.

Bark Norwegia, (Nor.,) Gunderson, Alicante 56 ds., in ballast to Funch & Meincke.

Barkentine Illinois, (of Boston,) Gray. Minatitlan Feb. 1, with mahogany to T. Alexandre. Had some heavy weather.

Brig Mira W. Holt, (of Bluehill) Dodge, Sagua la Grande Feb. 14, with sugar and molasses to C & E. J. Peters. Sld. in co. with bark Linda Stewart, for New-York.

Brig O. C. Clary, (of Camden,) Philbrook, Messina Dec. 28, with fruit, &c., to Metcalf & Duncan. 16th inst., lat. 34, lon. 68, spoke ——, Five Fly, from Messina.

Brig Mary Hamilton, Edgerton, Mobile 18 ds., with cotton, &c., to E. D. Harlbut & Co. Has had heavy weather.

Brig Atalanta (Nor.,) Rod. Liverpool 58 ds., with coal to Funch & Meincke. Has experienced heavy weather.

Brig Empire, Miller, Galveston 20 ds., with cotton to Wakeman Dimon & Co. Has had heavy weather.

Brig L. P. Brown, Smith, Fernandina, Fla., 12 ds., with cotton, &c., to master.

Schr. Euphemia, Bayles, Ponce, P. R.,